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THE TYRANNY OF FASHION

Stiff Hats, Stiff Collars and Stiff Corsets Cause Much Discomfort to Humans.

It is a strange fact that, independent as Americans profess to be, and on the whole are, they cannot rise above certain arbitrary fashions that are ugly, inconvenient and positively injurious to health. It would seem the easiest thing imaginable to substitute something sane and pleasing in an article of dress for one that is uncomfortable to wear and well-nigh hideous to be seen, but even the one who follows fashion only afar off will have to admit that no small part of his mode of dressing is due to fashion and not to comfort or utility, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It is not women alone who are subject to this tyranny. Men who are rational on other points, who believe in comfort and exercise a great deal of common sense in regard to it, will still obey custom—under protest, to be sure, but none the less they obey. The most nonconformist will wear stiff hats, knowing that they are sure to induce baldness. They will wear stiff, high collars and suffer great inconvenience rather than adopt a picturesque tie that is at once easy and becoming. They will wear cuffs that are fetters, and, though they pull them off the first moment they are alone, conformity to popular usage leads them to put them on in the presence of others in spite of discomfort.

Women follow more changes of fashion than men do and are willing to suffer even more torture, for women are by nature more formal and more fond of convention than men are, yet they are not a whit more irrational, although they are usually credited with more unreasonableness in respect to fashion.

The laws of fashion are often as mysterious as they are imperative. Occasionally the origin of a certain mode of dress can be traced to some defect or caprice in a queen or emperor—the people willingly aiding in hiding a weakness—or from love to the sovereign they may adopt some strange fancies, but even an emperor would not control fashion by an edict, for he knows that like language, it has a way of its own and no one can predict what direction it will take.

The popularity of King Edward has tended to bring about certain desirable reforms in men's dress. The democratic character of the man as prince and as king led him to consult comfort and convenience in the matter of dress, although he never defied conventional forms. He is by universal consent admitted to be the best dressed man in his dominions. So because he follows as well as leads in fashion he has been able to introduce changes that have been a decided improvement by way of comfort.

Probably the time is remote, if it ever shall come, when men and women will dress as they please individually. Originality in dress is too daring. It invites too much attention and criticism for anyone to indulge in it to a great extent. Arbitrary as fashion is and uncomfortable as her dictates are, it is found to be far easier to obey than to resist. Who defies fashion does it at his peril. He is ostracized socially and must bear the penalty. All the same, it is strange that it is so.

MILKMAN WAS RESOURCEFUL

Puts Up a Pretty Fine Story to Molify a Fault-Finding Woman Customer.

"You'll find," said the proprietor of a dairy to a new milkman who was talking over the "walk," "that the lady at No. 73 is inclined to find fault. You must soothe her down and not be rude to her; she is a pretty good customer."

"Leave that to me, sir," answered the milkman.

"The eggs you left here yesterday were stale," grumbled the lady at No. 73, on the milkman's second visit.

"Them eggs was laid 'alf an hour afore you 'ad 'em by special quick-laying birds imported from the Mooly wampoo islands, ma'am, and they come down to this very 'ouse by Maroonograph, so as ye should get 'em fresh. A bit of a twangy flavor they may have, ma'am, but you can lay odds they won't stale."

The fault-finding lady gasped, relates London Tit-Bits.

"The milk didn't seem so good as usual yesterday, either," she ventured.

"The guv'nor will be cut up when he 'ears that, ma'am," continued the milkman. "E sent down to Halderney a purpus for a cow what'll eat nothing but peaches and pineapples. 'Never mind the expence,' he says. 'This 'ere cow we keeps a-purpus for the lady at 73, and mind it sleeps on a feather-bed at nights,' 'e says, 'and don't forget the helderdown quilt.' Was there anything wrong with the butter, ma'am?"

But the lady shook her head; she had been effectually appeased.

MEDALS CHEAP JUST NOW.

Emblems and Decorations Thrown Upon English Market at Low Prices.

Among the hundred and one articles which tempt those industrious workers who make it the business of their lives to collect things, medals have long been numbered; and after every war a number of these decorations are thrown upon the market, says Chambers' Journal.

Just now medals are unusually cheap, owing to the death of a great collector, and it may be of interest to note the prices which some of them have reached. A South African medal with six bars can now be bought for \$2.50, as against \$25 which it fetched when first issued.

The highest price ever recorded for a private soldier's peninsular medal, one with 13 bars, was \$250. An old Indian war medal awarded to an officer has fetched as much as \$300.

Then there are unique medals which naturally command fancy prices. For example, the bugle and four medals of Jay, who sounded the famous charge of Balaklava, were sold for nearly \$4,000. The present value in the medal market of a Victoria cross is between \$200 and \$250.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Travels in Alaska.

By Dr. C. H. Gibbon.

In the spring of 1900 I came to Alaska and was at once deeply impressed with the wonderful possibilities of the rich and strongly locked treasure box of Uncle Sam. The ledges and placers along the coast were yielding good returns, the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, with its 800 stamps, had caused a town of over 3000 people.

New prospects along the coast were attracting men and capital. The Klondike placers had produced over 22 millions the previous year. Eagle, Circle and Kaupart, all on the Yukon were yielding rich harvests of yellow attractiveness, and whispers of the famous sands of Nome were already heard. The "terrible climate," that bugaboo of those who had no real knowledge of the region, left six sixths of its terrors on close acquaintance. The chief obstacle to the rapid development of the vast interior of Alaska lies in the lack of transportation. Steam travel on the Yukon and its branches is only possible from June to October. The White Pass and Yukon R. R., 112 miles long, connected ocean steamships at Skagway with river boats at White Horse, 447 miles above Dawson, the chief town of the Klondike, but Dawson is nearly 100 miles above the 141st meridian, or international boundary. From thence it is more than 1400 miles to the mouth of the Yukon.

Nearly three hundred millions of acres of territory, much of it rich in timber, minerals and agricultural land, was practically inaccessible. The south coast has several harbors open the entire year, and from some of them a railroad was certain to be built to the interior.

But the neglect and tyranny of congress made capitalists timid about investing in enterprises requiring vast outlays before returns could be possible. Never before in the country's history had special laws been made that would handicap the development of a new region, but here where distance and climate combined with the harsh topography of the coast to guard the rich treasures of the interior congress placed the additional burden of the Alaska tax act, more iniquitous and oppressive than any ever made by King George and his ministry 140 years ago. Not only this, with one single exception, no resident of Alaska has ever been appointed to a government office in Alaska, our officers are all carpet-baggers, and I will never blame the south for feeling ugly under such a system.

To build a railroad across the mountains to the great valleys of the interior would be a work of years and many millions of expense, and after that immigration must be great and development immense, before dividends could be realized, and yet instead of assisting, as in the Philippines, or doing nothing to hinder, as in all other cases, our great, free, generous government exacts a yearly tax on each mile of railroad built in Alaska. But the increasing knowledge of the region's richness was enough to overcome even these unheard of obstacles, and the whole coast was examined for available

routes. The Copper river, which empties into the head of Prince Williams Sound was for a time considered the most feasible route, and the rich copper deposits along the line were also an inducement. But glaciers and avalanches added to the ruggedness of the mountains made the task too gigantic to tempt capitalists to invest and the many schemes for a railroad from Valdez to the Yukon river were beyond the hands of the promoters.

Two of the most persistent and enthusiastic of Alaska pioneers were the Ballaine brothers, typical specimens of western grit and energy. For two years they studied the problem of piercing the mountain walls that guards the coast of Alaska and making the interior open to travel and trade the entire year. They finally decided that Resurrection Bay, on the eastern coast of Kani Peninsula was the best starting point, because it had the finest harbor and townsite in the whole region. Preliminary work was begun in 1903, and in 1904 a few miles of track was laid. Early in 1905 they succeeded in interesting capitalists, who controlled funds sufficient for such a vast undertaking, and the work has since gone forward as fast as money, brains and muscles could push it. Now, January 6th, there are 46 miles of track laid. The next 50 miles are the hardest to build of the whole line. Work on tunnels and rock cuts will be rushed the whole winter. About 1700 men are employed at present. In spring they wish to employ 10,000 men. Ordinary laborers are paid \$2.75 per day, seven days in the week, deducting six dollars a week for board. There will be no business for the road until it reaches the Matamisky coal fields, 125 miles from here, the finest and most extensive deposits known on the Pacific coast. Beyond lies the Susitna Valley with more than 4000,000 acres of rich agricultural land. Leaving this the road crosses the low divide of the Alaskan Range, and enters the Tanana valley, which produced more than \$5,000,000 in gold last year, and is expected to rival the Klondike in a year or two more.

The Rampart district is just beyond the Tanana, on the direct route to the Kogukuk and Nome regions. At present the road is surveyed only to the Tanana, 410 miles, and further developments will influence the extension of the main line and its branches.

Each Railroad Has Differing Conditions.

United States Senator Morgan of Alabama thus discusses a great question: "Railroads are in the exclusive ownership of corporations composed of stockholders. They get all their powers, including the right of condemnation of private lands for their purposes, from State or Territorial legislatures, and are subject to any control, or any taxation, or any rates of charges, or any restriction of profits, or any duties or penalties that may be prescribed in their charters.

"The rivers and highways belong to the people, and cannot become the private property of anybody or be used for any exclusive privilege.

"The capacity to own a railroad for public uses is created by act of some legislature and such uses are a part of the act and create correlative rights in favor of the people that are subject to definition by the power of the government that creates the corporation.

"If the provisions of the charter do not fix the rates of charges for transportation as part of the charter, rights or duties, the common law requires them to be reasonable; and no legislative body or court can lawfully confer upon such corporation the power to charge rates that are unreasonably high, or compel them to accept property for transportation at rates that are unreasonably low.

"The exclusive ownership by railroad companies of routes of transportation brings into the consideration of the question of reasonable rates an element that had no part in the rights or duties of carriers or in commerce among the States, and that question is differentiated in its solution as to every railroad in existence, and as to every State and community in which such railroad is operated, by the fact that establish or else disprove the reasonableness of the rates in that situation."

Indigestion Overcome.

Indigestion is easily overcome by the use of Kodol dyspepsia cure, because this remedy digests what you eat and gives the stomach a rest—allows it to recuperate and grow strong again. Kodol relieves indigestion, belching of gas, sour stomach, heart-burn, etc., and enables the digestive organs to transform all foods into the kind of rich red blood that makes health and strength. Sold by F. W. Rohrer.

"Really syndicate," Continental B & L Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Shadburne Jr., 512 Calhoun Building, San Francisco. 8 pbs

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1901, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Ledger and Chicago Week y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS 409-415 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK 50c. and \$1.00. All druggists.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Nose Bleaching Hammer.—Distillation of Gold.—Gigantic Friction Matches.—A Light That Mystifies.—The Coming Plant Food.—Hearing Plants Grow.—The Biggest Cable.—A Paradox of Our Senses.—National Longevity.

Red noses are due to enlarged blood vessels, which result from various causes, such as very slight freezing, and are much less often produced by drinking than is generally supposed. In the improved process of Prof. Lassar, of Berlin, the blood-vessels are reduced by pricking with a little hammer of about forty platinum needles. The instrument is driven by an electro-motor, and causes free bleeding in a few minutes, six or eight sittings, at the rate of one or two per week, bleaching the brightest nose to its normal color. The pricking—which may be combined with the use of galvano, caustical or electrolytical needles—may serve also for removing birth-marks and other blemishes of the skin.

Gold has been easily distilled by Henri Mossan in the electric furnace, its boiling point being higher than that of copper but lower than that of tin. In a cold tube, the vapor condensed partly in the form of moss gold, partly as microscopic crystals, the general properties being those of finely divided gold. In alloys with copper and tin, the gold distills over last. On distilling an alloy of tin and gold, a purple of Cassius is obtained in the dry way.

A remarkable effect of pile-driving was lately observed at Rotterdam. On withdrawing some piles that had been rammed through quicksand by 150 to 200 strokes per minute, the points were found to be charred by friction and they ignited spontaneously on contact with the air.

A faintly luminous mist in the bulb and on the fingers has been noted by Prof. Sommers on rubbing electric light bulbs that have been not long in use. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

A novel flame arc, accidentally discovered by Prof. Birkeland of Christiania University, has led to the construction of a special electric furnace, and this gives promise of making Norway the center of an important new industry. In the new furnace, the electrodes are arranged equatorially between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet, when a disc-shaped arc of remarkable stability is produced. This flame arc has powerful effect in various reactions, but is particularly efficient in causing the chemical combination of the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere. Experiments with this method of fixing nitrogen have now been in progress for two or three years. A commercial stage was reached a few months ago with the opening at Notodden of a factory having three furnaces of 750 horse power each, and since then the air has been drawn upon for producing a supply of nitric acid, calcium nitrate and calcium nitrite. The calcium nitrate has proven equal to natural saltpetre as a manure, while the nitrite is valuable for making dyes. The process has proven so successful that a factory using 30,000 horse-power is already projected, and Norway's waterfalls may be expected to furnish our plant food as Chile's store of natural fertilizer disappears.

It is now possible to hear and see plants grow. In the apparatus of two Germans, the growing plant is connected with a disc having in its center an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this movement, magnified fifty times over a scale, shows the progress in growth. When the disc and indicator—which are of metal—are brought into circuit with an electric hammer, the current being interrupted at divisions of the disc, the growth of the plant is perceptible to the ear as well as to the eye.

The layer of the sea taken up by the clouds each year is now estimated at fourteen feet in thickness. The winds carry the clouds to land, where the water falls as rain, to find its way in due time back to the ocean.

A chain cable just completed at Pontypridd, South Wales, for a Cunard steamship is the largest ever made. The iron is 3 3/4 inches in diameter at the smallest part of the link, and each link is about 22 1/2 inches in length, weighing, with the steel stud, about 160 pounds. In a test of three links, a strain of 1988 tons elongated each link about 1/4 inch. The full power of the testing machine, believed to have given a tension of 370 tons, was applied without breaking the sample, which thus endured a test about 90 per cent higher than the usual requirement. The same makers furnished the cables of the Great Eastern, which had the unprecedented diameter of 2 1/2 inches.

The physiological zero, or the temperature that seems to the human body neither warm nor cold, has been investigated by M. Maurel, a French physiologist. He immersed his body in baths of air and water of various temperatures, and has brought out the surprising fact that the unfelt temperature is considerably below that of the skin, or between 86 degrees and 91 degrees F. A bath having our own temperature gives us a sensation of heat—a curious fact due to the action of the heat-regulating mechanism of the body.

DEEDED TO THE STATE.

We give another instalment of property standing on the records as owned by the state for delinquent taxes, and unclaimed. In all cases where the number of acres is omitted, the quantity is 160 acres. The list will be completed in our next issue.

A J Crain, 112a., 19-8-11 \$ 11 22 John Carlrow, 36-8-9 5 51 Dommeto Depaoli, mort. by Peter King, 11 78 Jos H Dower, lot 6 bl. 23, Sutter Creek 4 27 Miss Lillie Ekel, 187a., 3-7-9 11 10 Henry Eplett, lot 13 bl. 10, Sutter Creek 3 53 Theodore Ething, Mammoth quartz in 26,35-7-10 3 14 Wm Felker lot 1 bl. 8 Plymouth 5 25 J H Feldhusen, mort. E A Seymour 1 62 Mrs Gray, lot 5 bl. 7, Plymouth 2 47 Thomas George, St George quartz, 35-8-10 3 14 George Gerich, mort. by Antonio Buvnich 3 49 John Groll, mort. by G B Rymal 2 34 H A Howard lot 32 bl. 23, Sutter Creek 11 53 Mrs H A Hollister, Lady Bedford quartz, 14-8-10 5 81 W H Kronitz, Chicago quartz, 11-7-10 3 14 A H Lane, quartz claim, 23-8-10 5 81 C Martin or unknown owners, 80a., 28 8-9 16 44 John Monteverde, mort. by A S Pendrey 9 53 Rachael J McGee, 8 — -9 27 50 Josiah Phillips, lot 1 bl. 1, Sutter Creek 3 50 Silas Perry et al, mort. by Josiah Phillips 3 49 Rosenwald & Kahn, mort. by Albert Allison 3 15 John Regerone, house and three lots in New Chicago 3 14 O C Randolph, lot 9 bl. 2, Plymouth 6 13 A B Summers, Gov. Bradford quartz, Plymouth 12 44 Mrs A Simas, lot 10 bl. 16, Plymouth 2 47 Colombo Silvio, 120 a., 36-8-9 12 70 Jacob Vandamort mort. by Jane Gadd, 11 03 N C Williams, 140 a., 30-7-12 30 89 O L Webster, lot 2 bl. 3, Pine Grove 2 19 C B Williams, lot 6 bl. 1, Plymouth 80a., 31-8-11 37 85 Amador Tunnel, Mill & M Co., Mammoth quartz, 10-5-11 72 16 T C Batchelder, house in 34-7-12 and six horses 14 65 Butte Basin M Co., mining right, 35-6-11 24 83 Jas R Byrd, 120 a., 33-8-13 1 03 Mrs C Cullings, 20a., 10-8-12 3 52 B O Connor, 40 a., 30-5-10 10 23 Capital Telephone Co., poles, instruments, furniture in Plymouth, Sutter Creek 30 46 Cassassa and Ferra, lot 6 bl. 2, Jackson Gate 19 44 C. Inax Gold M Co., quartz mine 5-6-12 31 74 Mary L Cox, mort. by S Gillispie and Chas. Hageman 73 50 W Crail, lot 3 bl. 8, Lancha Plana 5 15 Dr Geo Davis, 50a., 3-7-11 imp. 43 06 Thos Day & Son, claim 33-7-12 7 84 C A Daugherty, undivided 1/2 inter. in ditch on Jackson creek 4 12 W E Darrow, 33-7-12 7 14 C H Fuller, house and lot 34-6-11 5 36 George Gerich, mort. by Wm Sharenbroch 19 97 Jefferson Goodwin, mort. by P M Hoeking 18 12 George Hadley, 120a., 33-8-12, 4-7-12 8 27 D Hutchinson, mort. Jas R Byrd 7 70 J M Harlan, lot 5 bl. 9, Ione 24 84 J W Hartzell, stable on lot 14 bl. 8, Jackson 13 25 Ideal Placer M & Water Co., ditch conveying water to Poverty Bar, lot 1 bl. 2, Lancha Plana 47 91 R G Jones, 80a., 36-8-13 farming implements 8 40 Jackson Gold M & M Co., fraction of lot 37 bl. 10, Jackson 4 29 Mrs M J Kinney, 173 a., 28-6-10 13 98 W E Kent, mort. by W C Koop 5 22 Eddy Knapp, mort. by H I Williams 122 18 Giacomo Lavezzo, dwelling house, other buildings, 5-6-12 6 50 D G Leggett, 40 a., 23-7-11 7 79 W H Lane, 40 a., 28-6-10, 1/2 inter. 40a., 21-6-10 20 64 Lucille Gold M Co., New London quartz, Plymouth 265 76 Macondary & Co., mort. by Phillips Kennedy et al 7 66 Moore M Co, 120 a., 26-6-11, 130a., 26-6-11, 33-6-11; also mill, hoisting works, imp. 102 87 Will H Murray, 280a., 16-8-15 34 56 E S Marden, 13-7-11 11 42 R B Maxwell, 145 a., 1-7-12, 6-7-13, 13 92 W Q Mason, quartz claim, 14-7-12, house near Volcano, house on Pioneer creek 4 84 E S McNottle, mort. by Margaret A McKay 12 74 Estate of Dan McKay, blacksmith shop on land of James Henry, 1/2 int. in West Ely quartz, 100a., 28-8-13 9 03 W A McKenney, lot 6 bl. 4, Pine Grove 3 51 W A Nevills, 23 a., 34-6-11 5 66 Frank Metzel, lot 1 bl 8 Oleta Luigi Solari, 2a., 24-6-11 2 92 V Spinetti & A Calligari, mort. by Antone Nicolini 22 69

A FAMOUS STAR GROUP.

The Constellation Orion in Legend and Literature.

The constellation Orion is mentioned in the literature of all ages. In Egypt it represented Horus, the young or rising sun, in a boat surmounted by stars, closely followed by Sirius, which was shown as a cow. It has also been found sculptured on the walls of Thebes 5,000 years ago. And on the men of that early time it shone down from the same position and with the same brightness as it does on us today, a striking example of the unchangeableness of the heavens.

From the days of the early Hindoos to the present the constellation has for some reason borne always a stormy character. Allusions to its direful influence are found everywhere among the classic writers. Thus Milton wrote:

When with fierce winds Orion arrived Hath vexed the Red sea coast.

The loss of the Roman squadron in the first Punic war was ascribed to the fleets having sailed just after the rising of Orion. The group has also been employed as a calendar sign, its morning rising indicating the beginning of summer, its midnight rising the season of grape gathering and its early evening rising the arrival of winter, with its attendant storms. In recent times the group has always represented a great hunter or warrior. Its present title came into Greek astronomy from the Euphrates and originally signified the light of heaven.

Fig Sunday.

Palm Sunday is known in England as Fig Sunday because in many districts figs are freely eaten on that day. The custom is common in the villages of Bedford, Bucks, Hertford and Northampton and is found in some parts of north Wales. As Palm Sunday approaches the shop windows of Dunstable are filled with figs in readiness for the crowds who go to the top of Dunstable downs to regale themselves on that day. At Kempton, in Hertfordshire, to "keep warse" is to feast on figs or fig puddings with your friends on Palm Sunday. Fig Sunday is probably connected with the story of the barren fig tree, which forms part of one of the lessons for the day.—London Mail.

A Tailor's Proclamation.

The art of advertising has reached a high pitch of excellence in these days, but old newspapers and circulars furnish some fetching examples which it would be difficult to improve upon. Fifty years ago a Maidstone (England) tailor made this alluring appeal to the public:

"Neoteric cutting. Coats, trousers and vests, in almodal style and material, are scientifically constructed and symmetrically adjusted to the anthropological flexibilities, for a theoretically minute, prompt, momentary gesticulation." Then follows the address, where your "commands will be executed with rabdological exactitude and mellilloquent courtesy."

Bishop Brooks' Joke.

Some years ago Bishop Phillips Brooks was recovering from an illness and was denying himself to all visitors when Robert Ingersoll called. The bishop received him at once. "I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Ingersoll, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?" "It is this way," said the bishop. "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

In the History Class.

"Who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus?" asked the teacher, looking sharply at the boy.

"I—I don't know, ma'am," answered the frightened urchin. "As true as I'm settin' here, I didn't have nothin' to do with it."

Love's Young Dream.

A Washington youth wrote home after the elopement. "I am married now, and all my troubles are over." Married men, please don't titter.—Chicago Journal.

The brightness of the corona, or ring of light encircling the sun, was measured by M. Chas. Fabry during the recent total eclipse. He found the light of a point a twentieth of a degree from the sun's edge to be equivalent to about 720 candle power, or a little more than a fourth of the brightness of the full moon. The sky near the unclipsed sun is 2000 times as bright.

Late statistics show that a Spaniard lives less than two-thirds as long as a Norwegian. The average duration of life is, in Norway, 50 years; England, 45; Belgium, 44; Switzerland, 44; France, 43; Austria, 39; Germany, 39; Italy, 39; Bavaria, 36; and Italy 32.

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## THE AMADOR LEDGER

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Three months.....	.75
One or more copies, each.....	.50

Legal advertising—per sq. in.—1st insertion, \$1.00  
Subsequent insertions—per square—each. . . 50

ENTRER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 121 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1906

## Why No Increase.

It is a matter of surprise that Amador county's population does not increase in proportion to other portions of the state. California is gaining in population at a rapid rate, but Amador remains about stationary. That it is one of the most desirable spots in the "land of sunshine, fruits and flowers," as regards climate and other natural advantages for home making there is no question. Still they do not come. We have actually less people to-day in the county than there was twenty years ago.

The county seems out of the line of emigrant travel. Few intending settlers turn their faces thitherward to view the good land, for the purpose of judging of its attractiveness. It is undeniably true, that Amador could support, and support well, with her varied agricultural and mineral resources, a much larger population than she now has, or has ever had. Our mineral resources are great, still they are not sufficient to justify expectations of a large increase of people. The present output and employment furnished by our mines can and will undoubtedly be maintained for many years to come. This is a logical deduction from past history. Some mines will fail, and drop from the ranks of producers and employers of labor, but others may be expected to forge to the front to take their places. It is the development of other sources of wealth besides gold mining that Amador must look for advancement. There is one thing that Amador county furnishes a striking contrast to other sections. We have made no organized, and very little individual effort to reach the stream of home seekers. We have no literature to distribute. Immigration is governed pretty much by the same laws that are applicable to private business. If a man wants business, he must go after it, not merely sit with folded hands and wait for its coming. So with immigrants. The sections of California that have gained wealth and population most rapidly have made persistent and organized efforts to that end. An intending settler reaching the southern part of the state is told that there is little or nothing to entice the homeseeker north of Tehacapi pass. And so far as Amador is concerned we have made no attempt to offset such damaging and untruthful statements.

This backwardness is brought strikingly to the fore occasionally. A few days ago we received a letter of inquiry from a gentleman in Southern California, asking for information concerning this county. He wanted statistics and any literature obtainable on the subject. Here was evidently one on the lookout for a home place. And the lamentable fact was that we had nothing to send. No pamphlet of any kind has been published for this purpose; not a scrap setting out our attractions was at hand to send him. This is deplorable. It ought to be remedied; should have been remedied years ago. We can donate funds to help along semi-public demonstrations which amount to nothing in getting people here, but when it comes to the earnest seeker after information we are absolutely without means to enlighten him as to the conditions in Amador county.

## Soothing and Comforting

The soothing and comforting effects of De Witt's witch hazel salve, when applied to piles, sores, cuts, boils, etc., subdues pain almost instantly. This salve draws out the inflammation, reduces swelling and acts as a rubefacient, thus circulating the blood through the diseased parts, permitting or aiding nature to permanently remove the trouble entirely. Sold by F. W. Risher.

## Cannot Tax Sheep.

The District Court of Appeals has decided that the supervisors of the mountain counties exceeded their authority when they adopted ordinances levying a tax upon sheep being driven through to summer ranges.

Large amounts have been collected annually from the valley sheep men who protested against the payment of the tax, and suits to recover this money, illegally collected, may be instituted.

The publication of the list of property decided to the state, and remaining uncollected on the county records, through the columns of the Ledger, has created not a little stir through out the county. The list embraces all the property decided to the state under the existing tax law, which remains un-redempted. Inquiries are pouring into the tax collector's and clerk's offices on this subject, and the result of the publication will be the means of clearing many a title, as well as bringing in considerable revenue for the county for redemptions, and thereby restore a lot of property to the assessment roll.

## Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

## Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

## Hair Vigor

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."

REBECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N. J.  
\$1.00 a bottle.  
All druggists.

## Falling Hair

## After Portion of Public Land Sales.

The Outdoor Art League department of California Club has issued an appeal urging that California be placed upon an equal footing with other public land states which have received a per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands within their territories. It is contended that when California was admitted to the union in 1850 she surrendered certain concession and was promised in return a grant of five live cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales within the State. It is claimed that she has failed to receive this percentage, and the people of California are urged to united action to secure this long deferred benefit, by requesting congress to pass the necessary legislation to that end. The money so derived to be funded for the benefit of the common schools including a state school of forestry. If the facts are as stated in the circular, there seems no valid reason why congress should not heed the request, and terminate at the earliest possible moment this long period of injustice to the state. As it is now and has been for many years, every 16th and 30th section has been granted to the state, and set apart of the benefit of the schools. This is in accordance with the grant of 500,000 acres by the general government to the state of California. Whether this grant was in lieu of the 5 per centum of the cash sales by the United States referred to as a part of the compact made upon the admission of California into the Union we do not know. The merits of this claim for further aid from the federal government depends upon this point.

Wanted a good book-keeper of experience for a general merchandise store in this county. Must be experienced and have satisfactory reference. Apply P. O. box 16, Amador City.

## A Juror Speaks.

Somebody has got to serve on juries, but for a man to be taken from his family and maybe suffer loss to his business by serving on a jury for fourteen days, with a chance of having to pass the death sentence on a man, is a job I would rather be excused from. Another thing, for a man that is used to an active life to be confined for that time without exercise is not good for his health. We all had bad colds, which seemed to be epidemic in Jackson at that time. I am thankful we got through without anything worse. That \$21.10 bill there is so much talk about was about \$1.75 a piece, or 12 1/2 cents a day per man. That may have been money well spent. Who knows but that it prevented some one from getting down sick. Think of the expense if one jurymen had been disabled by sickness. It is strange that little bill had to be itemized and published, when there are thousands of dollars paid out, and put down as salaries and current expenses, perhaps some people would like to know where that money goes. With all due respect I remain, Yours truly,

One of the Jury.

For those chapped hands and lips use Kuhnert's cold cream.

## Tonzi and Gebhardt Wedding.

At 6:30 Sunday morning at the rectory of the Catholic church in Jackson, Rev. Father Horgan performed the ceremony that united Albert Tonzi and Miss Myrtle Gebhardt in the holy bonds of matrimony. Both the young people are well known and popular residents of the Mount Echo district. The bride is the soprano of the Mt. Echo quartet, which consists of herself and sister, father and brother, and their excellent singing is in demand everywhere in the county. Bert Tonzi has many friends who wish him and his bride joy and prosperity.

Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, after which a wedding breakfast was enjoyed at the J. B. Washburn home, that lady being a sister to the bride.

After the honeymoon trip to San Francisco and other points, the young couple will take up their residence at the home of the groom's parents, J. Tonzi and wife. Echo.

## Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, kindly thank those who were so kind to us in our recent bereavement, in the death of our father, Robert Gilliland Calvin. We are under special obligations to Mr. F. LeMoine and wife, and also to Mrs. Ellen Silva.

Mrs. Clara Amick.  
Geo. D. Calvin and family.  
Chas. B. Calvin and family.  
Harvey D. Calvin and family.  
Jackson, Jan. 25, 1906.

See our add Saturday for bargains in ribbons. Jackson Shoe Store

## SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

New Cases.

Wilford Dennis vs Matilda Dennis.—On the affidavit of defendant, the suit for divorce was ordered transferred from San Francisco to the superior court of Amador county. The papers in the case have been received by the clerk, and a demurrer to the complaint was filed by defendant on the 20th instant. Solinsky and Wehe are attorneys for plaintiff, and A. Caminetti for defendant.

Frederick Eudy vs Jackson Lodge No. 361, O. O. F.—Suit to recover \$823 on a promissory note dated Dec. 1, 1904, given by Antone Ratto in favor of Kay & Company, which note is indorsed by the trustees of Jackson Lodge. "Accepted, payable thirty five days after completion of contract." On the 12th January Kay & Company assigned the note to the plaintiff. The contract referred to is the addition of a third story to the Odd Fellows hall in Jackson, which said contract it is claimed has been long since completed. Judgment is asked for \$823 and interest at 7 per cent from 35 days after completion of contract.

Bank of Amador vs I. N. Dewitt.—Defendant appeared in person, and at request of counsel for plaintiff matter was continued until Feb. 26. Estate of Emil Gempeler.—Account of administrator allowed, except vouchers 32, and voucher 28 was allowed for the sum of \$5.95, which was for searching of property of estate, the original charge being \$9.95. The last item of \$75 was continued until final settlement. The administrator is charged with \$1998, and credited with \$785.36.

Estate of Martin Miljas.—Andrew Perovich petitions for letters, and is appointed special administrator. Deceased was killed in the Gwin mine last week by an explosion of a giant p-cwder cartridge. The estate consists of \$250 on deposit in the bank of Amador, and a check issued by the Gwin mine for \$37.70. He leaves a mother in Austria, aged 74, and a brother Joseph Miljas in San Francisco.

## Passing of a Pioneer.

Robert Gilliland Calvin, a pioneer of Amador county, died in the county hospital on Saturday evening. He was laid up only two days, being stricken on Thursday. He had been in the hospital for several months, as from feebleness incident to age, he was no longer able to earn a living by the work of his hands. He was born in New York in 1823. He was one of the pioneers who blazed the path in 1849 for the mighty tide of population that thereafter flowed to the golden state. He crossed the plains in company with Chas Crocker, who afterward became one of the money magnates of the state. He was a tinsmith by trade, and followed his business here in early days. His wife died many years ago. The funeral was conducted Tuesday from the residence of his son, G. D. Calvin, the remains being deposited in their last resting place by the side of his wife in the Jackson cemetery.

Correct stationery to appeal to all tastes, City Pharmacy has the daintiest stock of stationery in the city.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

## Hotel Arrivals.

National.—Chas A Gail, Stockton; R M Sherwood, Stockton; J B Crag, C Sawyer, San Francisco; E C Gregory, Ione; J S Kenich, D Russell, Sacramento; Walter W Case, San Francisco; F J Duffy, Sacramento; M C Morkow, Stockton; Fred W Ross West Point; C S Woodburn, Sacramento; J A Monteverde, San Francisco; J B Sell, San Francisco; T Ray, Woodfords; L Chambers, Woodfords; Bart Warren, Sacramento; W M McOulde, San Francisco; K E Armstrong Jack Sirman, San Francisco.

Globe.—Jack Dufrene Ranlett; M Farnham, Oleia; L A Bearce and wife, Defender; Frank Thompson, Defender; James Jucias, Sacramento, Jesse Angie, G W Bonan, Amador City; W Lustpens, Pine Grove.

## An Unpromising Field.

Mr. Tinsley was just on the point of leaving his house for his place of business downtown when there came a ring at the front door bell. He opened the door. A canvasser stood outside. "I beg your pardon," said the canvasser, "but I'd like to show you a sample of our improved talking machine."

"I think I don't care to see it," replied Mr. Tinsley.

"You are not interested in talking machines perhaps?" ventured the other.

"I can't say that, either; but I have one already. Talks all day long. Never needs winding up. Never runs down."

At this moment a high pitched voice from somebody at the top of the stairway broke into the conversation.

"It isn't so!" exclaimed the person with the high pitched voice. "It isn't so! But I've got a growing machine that runs whenever it's in the house!"

## Willing to Compromise.

First Farmer—"Will you take \$10 for that cow?"

Second Farmer—"Can't do it."

"But yesterday you told me you'd sell her for \$10."

"I know I did, but I'll have to back out."

"What's the matter?"

"You see, the cow belongs to my eldest daughter, and she says she will sob herself into hysterics if I sell her. It would break her heart."

"All right. It's no sale, then."

"Yes, what is it?"

"Make it \$12 and we'll let her sob."—Liverpool Mercury.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of

J. C. Fitch

## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—Henry Osborne and wife to William Ashman, lot at Kennedy flat and 700 feet water pipe, \$50.

James Devine and wife to George W. French, 4 acres near Ione, \$10.

Mahala Upton to Reuben T. Upton, 80 acres 20-8-11, \$500.

Thomas Maher to Charles E. Froelich, land in 19-6-11, \$10.

Peter Derania, administrator, to Peter C. Derania, lot 2 block 30, lot 4 block 34, Plymouth, and undivided one-fourth interest in East Pacific mining claim, \$199.

Mortgages.—W. L. Rose to Jackson Dennis, undivided one half interest in 40 acres in 20-7-9, \$200.

J. A. Laughton and wife to L. D. Green, 400 acres in 5-6-10 and 32-7-10, \$1100 to be paid within 5 years at 7 per cent interest.

R. T. Upton and wife to Abraham Baumgart, 400 acres in 17 and 20-8-11, \$900, one year, 8 per cent.

John Torre et al to Marguerita Molino, 240 acres 36-7-10; also ditch below Amador City, \$800, one year, 7 1/2 per cent.

Proof of Labor.—G. W. Bragg, on Old Byrne claim in Volcano district.

H. B. Bragg on Francis Eleanor claim, Volcano district.

G. W. Bragg on Anna Derooy No 2, Volcano district.

G. H. Bragg on Anna Derooy No 1 Volcano district.

John M. Connor on Mason place in Robinson district.

J. B. Lucas on L. P. Haney and W. H. Langford claims Camp Opria district.

Mining Locations.—John P. McTornan et al, Hibernia quartz, Jackson district.

Robert Thompson, U. S. Grant quartz, Robinson district.

James Whaley et al, Taylor Slide placer, Volcano district.

A. W. Keffer et al, Blue Belle placer, Robinson district.

Certificates of Redemption.—Chas H. Fuller, land in 34-6-11, taxes of 1898-etc., \$12.49.

M. Oliver, house and lot Butte City, taxes 1895, \$1.99.

H. C. Farnham, land in 27 and 34-8-11, lot 6 block 2, Oleia, taxes of 1895, \$33.68.

H. C. Farnham, lot 2 block 21, lots 5 and 7, block 18, lots 4 and 5 block 8, and lot 6 block 13, Plymouth, taxes of 1895, \$6.53.

Cancellation of Lease.—Tonzi to Laughton.

Cancellation of Mortgage.—Tonzi to Laughton.

Lease.—J. A. Laughton and wife to L. D. Green, 400 acres in 5-6-10 and 32-7-10, for grazing purposes, \$250 per year.

Patents.—U. S. to Mahala Upton, 80 acres 20-8-11, agricultural land; also 100 acres 17-8-11.

## Hearing Partially Lost.

A curious experience befell F. B. LeMoine, superintendent of the county hospital, on Saturday last. On getting up that morning he was not feeling very well. Soon he was taken with a vomiting spell, and thereafter lost completely the sense of hearing in the left ear. The strain of the fit of vomiting is believed to have ruptured the drum of the ear. The right ear is not afflicted so much, but it is difficult for him to hear ordinary conversation. LeMoine has had a bandage over the disabled ear since. It is hoped that the hearing is not permanently impaired, but that can only be determined by the lapse of time.

## OLEIA.

A social dance was given in Oleia Saturday night. The Crumly and Munn orchestra furnished the music. A large crowd assembled and the evening was one continual round of pleasure.

Mrs Clara Beard returned to San Francisco Sunday, after spending a month's vacation with her mother, Mrs Shillings.

Mrs L. McClary, who has been very ill, is on the improve.

N. Lund, former butcher of this place but now working on a transport between San Francisco and Manila, is here on a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Zadia Newell went to Stockton Friday, on a brief visit to friends and schoolmates.

Miss Huey of Volcano is visiting her cousin, Mrs E. Baker, for a few days.

Mrs May Cooper returned from Stockton Friday.

## Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

In the Superior court, of the county of Amador, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Louis Napoleon Martell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, and at the court-room of said court, at the Courthouse in the city of Jackson, county of Amador, state of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of Louis Napoleon Martell, deceased, and for hearing the application of Delia Belle Martell, of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 23rd day of January, 1906.

C. L. CULBERT, Clerk of said Court.

By J. R. Huberty, Deputy Clerk.

Chas. H. Crocker, Attorney for Petitioner.

Jan. 26, 36.

## ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

Volcano, California

Mrs. May Crosby, Proprietor

New management. New improvements. Special accommodations to transients.

There is no slicker like

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently thought wrongly applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine

Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name Tower on the buttons.

SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE

THE WORLD OVER.

J. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

## A Noted Criminal Recaptured.

Several weeks ago an inmate of the Preston school at Ione named Glenn Barrett Blood, escaped from that institution. He was caught and returned to the school, where to prevent his escape again, he was fitted with leg irons, handcuffed and tied to the bed post and a guard placed over him. While the guard was asleep, he managed to get loose, let himself down through the window several stories to the dormitory, goes to a room where one of the officers was asleep, steals a gold watch and chain and \$55 in money, and takes the bunch of keys from his pocket, which gave him the means of opening all doors between himself and liberty.

He next repaired to the blacksmith shop, onto off the iron bands, and with clothing taken from employees of the school, fled to the state of Nevada, where he was retaken, and lodged in jail. He was not disheartened in the least. He dug out of the jail, and went to Salt Lake City, and was there captured by the chief of police on description sent from this county. He was trying to dispose of some of the stolen property.

Extradition papers were secured, and an officer of the Preston school went to Salt Lake and brought him back, landing him in the county jail here last night. This noted escape is of diminutive stature put down as 18 years of age, but it is admitted that he is 24.

## Surveying the City Boundaries.

John Brown, city surveyor, started out last week, as soon as the weather cleared sufficiently to permit of work to survey the outside boundaries of the municipality of Jackson.

He commenced work Saturday morning, with three assistants, namely John Peek, C. M. Kelly and Amber Meek.

The work will be pushed with all possible speed to completion. It is expected that it will take forty or fifty days to complete the survey, including the field notes. The surveyor receives \$5 per day, and assistants \$2.50 per day each. Some thought this survey might have been deferred for a while, but the general impression is that it was imperatively necessary as part of the incorporation of Jackson.

As a city, its territory should be marked and designated by lots and blocks. The original townsite is so plotted, but the city takes in a large amount of land not included in the old townsite, which is now designated only by U. S. government survey. It is necessary to have this additional territory surveyed and platted to correspond with the other portions of the city, as well as to clearly define the boundaries so as to tell who resides within the city and who do not. The election for officers will be held in April, and the election boards as well as the citizens generally, will want to know who are entitled to vote.

## GARDEN FOR RENT.—Just below Mt. Springs, near Kerr's Station, about 40 acres, all under wire fence, also has cross fences, 1/4 acre of asparagus, 1/4 acre logan berries, 25 or 30, fruit trees, grapes, and some strawberries. Plenty of free water. Enquire at Dave Kerr's Station for further particulars. de 22-3m.

## FOR SALE.—One four and one five room house, in Taylor's addition, Bunker Hill, near Amador City. Apply on premises or address P. D. Maggiora, Amador City Cal. Dec. 29-4t

## Furnished Rooms to let: Enquire at Ledger office.

## For Rent—Webb hall, suitable for lodges or small entertainments, by the day, week or month. Enquire at Ledger office.

## Receipt books, location blanks, deeds mortgages, promissory notes, etc., for sale; also mining signals on cloth, graduation diplomas, at the Ledger office.

## NEW National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEES, Proprietor

Stage Office for All Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. au18

## Imperial Hotel

AMADOR CITY, CALIFORNIA

Meals 25c, 50c Lodging 25, 50c

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

New management, new improvements, special accommodations to transients.

H. F. COSTER, Mrs. M. C. ARDITTO

## Assessment Notice.

Moon Gold Mining Company.—Location of principal place of business, Valley Springs, Calaveras county, California.

Location of works, Camp Opera mining district near Buena Vista, Amador county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1906, an assessment of five cents (5c) per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the secretary of the said company, at its office in the Marella Building on Summit street, in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th day of Feb., 1906, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors. JAS. JAY WRIGHT, Secretary.

Office in the Marella Building, on Summit street, Jackson, Amador county, California.

W. A. HOLMES, Secretary of the Moon Gold Mining Company, Valley Springs, Calaveras county, California.

## Accident at Shingle Springs.

On Friday evening, George Boarman of Canyon lost his right foot by getting it under the train at Shingle Springs. He was trying to board the train for Placerville while it was moving and stepped so that his foot went under the wheels which completely crushed it below the instep. He was brought to Placerville and given temporary treatment at the Sanatorium to stop the flow of blood and then removed to the hospital. His foot was amputated on Monday by Dr. Kantz and his recovery is somewhat uncertain owing to loss blood and weakness. He is the son of the late Dr. Boarman of Amador county.—El Dorado Republican.

The victim is a brother of Mrs E. H. Harrington and Miss Emma Bo



## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.
Jan. 1 (96)	33-62	...	Jan. 17 (96)	46-53	1.60
2	29-62	...	18	40-51	41
3	28-58	...	19	42-61	1.12
4	30-70	...	20	41-58	...
5	30-71	...	21	34-56	...
6	31-70	...	22	33-72	...
7	32-72	...	23	34-70	...
8	30-67	...	24	33-72	...
9	30-65	...	25	38-74	...
10	30-65	...	26	38-74	...
11	43-58	61	27	...	...
12	47-50	1.04	28	...	...
13	45-53	1.42	29	...	...
14	45-50	0.96	30	...	...
15	44-54	0.71	31	...	...
16	30-52	0.16			

Total rainfall for season to date... 13.52 inches  
To corresponding period last season 13.09 "

## LOCAL NEWS

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

W. Doyle, of Hunt's gulch left Monday morning for San Francisco, to meet some mining men, and if possible interest them in the Doyle quartz mine, one of the most promising properties between Jackson and Middle Bar. He expects to return this week.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.

Peter Doyle, who has been visiting his brother W. Doyle for a few days, left Monday for Tonopah, where he will take charge as superintendent of a prominent mine in that camp.

We can supply fresh cut flowers at short notice for all occasions. Artificial and everlasting flowers always in stock. P. Cuneo at Cademartori's bakery, Jackson.

Opie Harper has been confined to the house for over a week, under the doctor's care. His sickness is not serious, and he expects to be able to attend to business the latter part of the week.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

A. F. Leon, who was raised in Sutter Creek, and up to a few months ago was an employe in the Keystone mine, has accepted a position as foreman of the California mine, in Nevada county.

P. Cuneo, successor to P. Cademartori, has laid in a supply of miners' and laboring men's clothes at prices which will be satisfactory to all.

Miss Armstrong, of Pine Grove was here on business Monday morning.

F. Thomson, who was down from Defender for three or four days, returned Monday.

Cigar satisfaction is the lot of the man who patronizes Ruser's cigar counter.

Mrs Caminetti, mother of Hon. A. Caminetti, who has been ill for some time past with rheumatism, departed for San Francisco to remain with her daughter, and it is hoped that the change of climate will do her good.

P. Cuneo has a large assortment of Haviland and Limoges ware, both in sets and broken, which he offers to the people of Jackson at cost.

There is quite a number of our citizens on the sick list this week, among them are Miss Devan, Mrs. Petois and Mrs. T. J. Seymour and her two youngest children.

Mrs. James Arise is quite sick at her home, on the south Clinton road.

Mrs. George Bonfey, who has been quite ill is improving steadily.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street. J. P. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone Main 404. Jackson, Cal.

Miss Clara Anderson, who has been ill from over study, became worse, and was taken to a sanitarium in Livermore Thursday.

Miss Loretta Meehan, who has been so ill, is steadily improving.

Miss Verda Caminetti went to the city Tuesday.

Fresh foods for babies—All the well-known brands, perfectly fresh—City Pharmacy has them.

Martin Vasiljevich, who lives at the end of Water street, is enlarging his kitchen.

Stewart Lewis went to Fresno a few days ago to take charge of a mine in that county.

Prescriptions called for and medicine promptly delivered by City Pharmacy's messenger—no extra charge. Telephone or have your doctor telephone for you—Ruser does the rest.

Z. T. Justus and son Roy, went to the city Monday on a few days' visit. The Good Fellows are going to give a dance in the Odd Fellows hall.

Mike Joy, who has been ill at John Goings', is improving slowly.

Ruser's clothes cleaner will take out all those spots, only 25 cents a bottle with a sponge.

Ralph Churchill from Sacramento is on a visit with friends in Volcano.

"The Chinn—Beretta Optical Co., are again sending their expert optician to F. W. Ruser's City Pharmacy. He will be pleased to have you consult him in regard to your eyes. Will be here Thursday February 8th."

Sheriff Norman is expected from San Francisco this evening, with four prisoners. He went after parties thought to be implicated in the theft of a canvas covering from the ranch of W. P. Detert near Plymouth.

The Jackson Social and Athletic Club will give a smoker in Webb hall on tomorrow evening to members and invited guests. A supper will be spread afterward in the banquet room of the Odd Fellows' hall.

In our roll of honor published last week we omitted to credit Mrs. M. C. Walton with \$1.25 paid on subscription, and \$3.70 credit to V. Guillian, should have been A. Guillian.

## Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists found the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## Additional Locals.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco by Mrs. Depew last Tuesday, stating that Louis Aitken died in that city that night after an operation for appendicitis. The telegram was sent by John Aitken, brother of deceased. Louis Aitken will be remembered by many in Jackson, as he was a native of this city and previous to his removal from the county was employed at the Spagnoli drug store. He was thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and one or two children. Their home is in Vallejo, and we presume Louis went to a hospital in the city for the purpose of the surgical operation. He leaves three brothers, Robert G. of the Lick Observatory, William H. and John W. Aitken. The funeral took place in Oakland to-day, the remains being interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

"Is another fraternal society needed in Jackson," is a question upon which Rev. C. E. Winning will speak at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. Lodge men and fraternity women are especially urged to be present. Usual services in the morning at 11, Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Miss Janette Lamb of Ione is visiting friends in Jackson.

No 22 ribbon sells for 20c or 25c all over the world.

Mrs Holbrook from Ione is visiting Mrs C. H. Freeman.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mining location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

No 80 ribbon, five inches wide for 16c, all colors. Jackson Shoe Store.

The case of alleged petty larceny against Joseph Singer, the tailor, formerly employed by C. H. McKenney in Sutter Creek, who has been tried before W. L. Rose in Sutter Creek last Saturday. It will be remembered that Singer and his wife occupied a portion of the Donovan house when it was destroyed by fire. Singer left for San Francisco soon after; and his wife had arranged to join him shortly afterward.

At the depot, the trunks were searched, and a wedding dress belonging to Mrs. Donovan was found therein. This was the basis for the charge against Singer, who was brought back from the city to answer the charge. At the time set for trial the criminality supposed to be connected with the affair was quickly disposed of. It was explained that when the fire was discovered, every effort was made to save as much as possible from the burning building. Things were put anywhere and everywhere for safety. In the hurry and excitement the dress in question found its way into the trunk of Mrs. Singer. It was innocently done, the object being to save and not to steal. This explanation appeared so probable that the district attorney had the court dismiss the case. It has created not a little talk in our sister town, as well as involving the parties in considerable expense and trouble.

"The Chinn—Beretta Optical Co., employ only the best and most experienced opticians. Their representative will be at Ruser's City Pharmacy, Thursday, February 8th. His work has given excellent satisfaction in the past as many testimonials from Jackson people will prove."

Saturday is ribbon day at the Jackson Shoe Store.

T. F. Walsh had both legs broken at the Fremont mine some five months back. Since his misfortune he has been an inmate of the county hospital. He has so far recovered as to be able to get around, and was looking forward with fond expectations of meeting his wife and children from Colorado. He intended to start in a few days to meet them in San Francisco. But, alas, his hopes were doomed to bitter disappointment. This week he received the sad news that his wife died at her home in Victor, Colorado. She had all her things packed ready to start on the long journey, when she was suddenly stricken down with pneumonia, and died in a couple of days. She leaves two children—a boy of 12 and a girl of five years. She was 46 years of age. Mr. Walsh's sister, Mrs. D. L. Blood of Colorado Springs has the children in her charge.

Get the weak spots in your old nardies patched at Pete Piccardo's.

Al. Harris, who is employed at the Zeila mine, had two fingers of his left hand badly injured this week.

A full line of ladies' and children's trimmed, and ready to wear hats to be closed out below cost at Mrs. K. L. Delahide's.

An Austrian named Krevock while working at the Fremont mine, accidentally fell from a log upon which he was standing, and fell 100 feet. He was not hurt seriously.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccardo's.

Wm. Doyle got back from a visit to San Francisco last evening.

The local and Eastern railroad, after a suspension of traffic for only a couple of days, resumed passenger travel the end of last week, and has been running on schedule time since.

Saturday we are going to sell it for 13c a yard. Jackson Shoe Store.

John Starvich got his left leg broken in three places at the Kennedy mine last Tuesday, by a log falling on him.

Serafino Garaventa died yesterday at his home in the eastern portion of town. He had been sick for years, and had been to San Francisco and Sacramento at various times for medical treatment at the hands of specialists in the hope of relief. He worked in the mines herabouts for over twenty years. He was a native of Italy, 57 years of age. The funeral will take place tomorrow, under the auspices of the Italian Benevolent Society, of which order he was a member.

Ledger and Chicago Week y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

## BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

Ghilieri Bros. near Jackson Gate Rifled of Cash and Jewelry.

The saloon and lodging house of Ghilieri Bros., situated between Jackson Gate and the Onelda mine, was the scene Tuesday night of one of the boldest robberies that has occurred in the county for years. The building is a three-story structure. The lower story is used for the liquor business and saloon; the middle story is devoted to the living rooms of the proprietors, while the third story is used for accommodation of roomers, of whom there were about sixteen at the time of the burglary. The proprietors are Joseph and Louis Ghilieri. In the bedroom of Joseph was a small trunk, in which the money on hand was kept. The place does a large business, and it was necessary to have considerable cash on hand to cash checks and so forth, but the Jackson bank is the main place of deposit. This trunk was kept locked, the lock being of a slim character. Louis, the elder brother retired about eight o'clock that night. He had to pass through his brother's bedroom, and he noticed the trunk there at that time. Joe stayed in the saloon until ten o'clock, the usual time for closing, and then went to his room. He at once noticed that the trunk containing the valuables was gone. Search was instituted, and the trunk was found several hundred feet from the house, north, under a large tree, away from the path of travel. It was broken open, and its money contents gone. A miner's hand rifle, belonging to the premises, was found close by. It was the instrument used in forcing the lock. An examination showed that the booty secured consisted of about \$400 in coin, nearly \$100 of which was silver. Also a valuable gold watch and chain worth \$200, and a diamond ring, the gem in which was valued at \$80. Four gold pans, a gold pin, and a lot of papers were left. The coin taken was in a sack in the trunk. In the hurry and darkness the robber or robbers overlooked a \$10 gold piece and a couple of silver coins, which were found loose in the recovered trunk.

The sheriff's office was promptly notified of the crime, and the same evening deputy sheriff Kay and constable Laverone went out to investigate, sheriff Norman being out of the county or other criminal business. Of course, in the darkness nothing could be done. No definite clue has since been obtained. One man could easily have done the whole thing. All he had to do was to open the window of the bedroom facing north, put the trunk through it, and pack it to a safe distance, and ransack it. All could have been done in from five to ten minutes. It was undoubtedly someone well conversant with the premises, and also with the business habits of the proprietors.

The drill found near the trunk was kept in a passage way on the south side of the saloon. It could have been taken without entering the house, and may have been secured days before the robbery. The proprietors had not kept track of it. Jos. Ghilieri mourns the loss of his watch more than the money. He had had it for seventeen years, prized it as a faithful and reliable companion. No suspicious circumstances were noticed during the evening of the robbery. He sat up playing a game of cards with friends, and while so amusing himself the scheme of robbery was carried to its consummation.

Latest—Frank Leonesia, a boy of about 15 years, was arrested at Jackson Gate yesterday, and lodged in the county jail by deputy H. E. Kay. It is believed that he knows something about the robbery, and his incarceration is in relation to that crime. It seems the boy had been employed for some time working in the kitchen at the Ghilieri establishment. He left his employment there on the 15th of the month. He knew all about the place. While it is hard to believe that he was the principal in the affair, it may be that he has information concerning it which the officers are wanting. Street rumor says that he made remarks about the robbery that led to his arrest.

Has Stood The Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Dr. Phillips has added an X Ray outfit to his surgical appliances. It is a splendid machine, and the only one in the county. It was shipped from Chicago, and arrived here Wednesday.

On Thursday evening a party of invited guests were entertained at cards by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Podesta. Whist was the game of the evening. The lucky winners of the first prizes were Mrs. F. Voorhees, and Dr. G. Clarence Nichols. Consolation prizes—Mrs. A. Dillon and Mr. F. Voorhees. Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. O. Reichling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Voorhees, Mrs. Frank Jargin, Mrs. Fred Eudey, Miss L. Daley, Mr. Robert Bole, Mrs. Albina C. Dillon, Dr. G. Clarence Nichols, Mr. Robert Kerr.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Pores, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



**EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY**  
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and have it on health. Address 433 Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

**KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**



After Long Separation.

Mrs. M. E. Clark, who lives on Center street, has had an opportunity the past month of seeing her brothers, after being separated since childhood. For 54 years, or ever since her marriage when she left the home of her parents in the middle west, she had never before had an opportunity of meeting either of them face to face. Her brothers are several years younger than herself, and were but children when she left the old homestead for California. First came her brother, Dr. G. C. Nichols, accompanied by his wife, on a visit. They are from Tyler, Texas, where he was following his profession of physician and surgeon. A few days after their arrival, the other brother, J. Nichols of Wren, Oregon, and thus the reunion of the members of the family, who had been parted for more than half a century was made complete. It is needless to say that Mrs. Clark and the brothers were overjoyed at the meeting. They expect to leave this week. The doctor is thinking of locating in California. The severe winters of the portion of Texas where he has lived have induced him to seek a more genial climate. The brothers happened to catch the protracted storm of two weeks, and naturally their views of the climate are colored by this experience. The doctor and his wife will visit the southern part of the state, in the neighborhood of Riverside.

## CITY TRUSTEES MEET.

The city trustees met last night at 8 o'clock; all members present.

Partial verbal report of chairman Kent of the committee on fire, water, streets and sidewalks, was approved.

Trustee Garbarini reported that he had ordered three bulletin boards; one to be placed in the post office, one at the foot of Court street, and one on fire house No. 2.

The committee on health and sanitation was empowered to secure such tools and employ such labor as they may deem necessary and to do all things requisite in carrying out the duties committed to them in cleaning the streams, etc.

Verbal report of the city clerk was received.

The city engineer reported progress in the survey of the exterior boundaries of the city.

Geo. Folger reported in regard to a dumping ground. The report showed that he had negotiations in hand for the rental of a place, and he was instructed to report further at the next meeting.

The city attorney reported that he had made a partial investigation of the title to the agricultural station property, and was instructed to report in full in writing at the next meeting.

Ordinance No. 9, providing police and sanitary regulations for the city, was adopted.

Ordinance No. 10, providing a penalty for the violation of ordinances, was adopted.

Ordinance No. 11, to prevent animals running at large, and providing for the appointment of a poundmaster, fixing his compensation and establishing a public pound, was adopted.

Ordinance No. 12, imposing a license tax upon all dogs owned, harbored or found within the limits of the city, and providing for the collection of the same, was adopted.

Ordinance No. 13, to establish city bulletin boards, and providing for the punishment for their use by any person or persons without permission of the board of trustees, was laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance No. 14, providing for the assessment, levy and collection of city taxes, was introduced and placed upon the file of unfinished business.

Adjourned until next Thursday.

## PINE GROVE.

The more than welcome rain has at last supplied our quartz mills with the necessary fluid needed to make the stamps drop at both the Mitchell and Climax.

Mr. McDonald reports everything running in a satisfactory manner at the Mitchell mine.

Mr. Bates came up from the city Monday to get ready for an early run at the Gold Top.

Charley Calvin went to Jackson the latter part of last week to attend the sick bed of his father.

Miss Leota Luttrell, who has been ill for some time, is steadily improving.

Mrs. A. Jones of the Pine Grove hotel gave a party last Friday evening, which was enjoyed by a goodly number of young people.

A. Liversedge came down from Cook's station last week to spend a few days with his old friends. He reports plenty of snow up that way.

The leaders of the smart set look very charming Sunday after noon while out on patrol on the plaza at Pine Grove.

A big break occurred at bald rock flume during the recent storm, which furnished employment for all the unemployed members of our burg.

Alpha.

## Died from Wound.

Robt. Garth, died last evening about 9 o'clock at the Western hotel in this city. Garth shot himself in the foot last Tuesday night and had been laid up since on account of the accident. His physician probed for the bullet and made an incision in the foot to try to locate it, but without success.

He seemed to be resting easy and further efforts to get the bullet were deemed necessary. Last evening about 5:30 he was taken with an attack of the heart and in a few hours he was dead. The cause of death was heart paralysis. Garth was a native of Illinois, aged 36 years and 6 months. He was a miner by occupation. He was under sentence of ninety days for battery, but was released last Saturday under \$500 bonds, his case having been taken up to the court of appeals on a writ of habeas corpus. The funeral will take place from the undertaking parlors of G. L. Lewis in Placerville on Sunday Jan. 21st at 2 p. m. under auspices of the Miners' Union.—Placerville Nugget.

Perfection can only be attained in the physical by allowing nature to appropriate and dissipate her own resources. Catarrhs, gripes, weakness—dissipate, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers simply expel all putrid matter and bile, thus allowing the liver to assume normal activity. Good food for the complexion. Sold by F. W. Ruser.

A boy or girl wanted at the Ledger office, to learn printing and reporting. Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

## Toe Badly Frostdbitten.

Cases of frost bite are very rare in this section. Quite a severe case occurred about a month ago near New York Ranch, the victim being Geo. Enfield, an old resident of that locality. It was during the cold spell that he was employed in building a cabin. He felt his feet getting very cold, especially the right foot. Nevertheless he walked some four miles after quitting work, and did not think the matter serious. After reaching warm quarters, he placed his feet near the stove, as probably nine out of every ten persons would do under similar circumstances. Such a practice however, is a grave mistake in frostbite, and it proved so in this particular instance. The large toe of the right foot commenced to swell and pain terribly. He applied such remedies as he could, but without avail. Last Saturday he came to Jackson to consult a doctor. One half of the toe has rotted off, and the inflammation has involved fully one half of the foot. The unfortunate sufferer, is getting along in years, being about sixty. Of course he has not been able to do anything since; he cannot walk or use the foot in any way, and little sleep can be had on account of the torture. It is hoped that skillful surgical treatment will restore the member to something near its former condition.

## Always Increases the Strength.

A reasonable amount of food thoroughly digested and properly assimilated will always increase the strength. If your stomach is a "little off," Kodol dyspepsia cure will digest what you eat and enable the digestive organs to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue-building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, belching, heart-burn, and all forms of indigestion. Palatable and strengthening. Sold by F. W. Ruser.

## Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office Jan. 26: Baecigalupi, Antonio B.; Calcagno, Luigi; Crosso, Giorgio; Cross, D.; Port, Annunziato; Folsom, Albert M.; Gabbert, Alex.; Kennedy, L. S.; Masse, Antonio; Reineger Chas; Smith Eddie.

## Call for Bids

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT AN OPEN SESSION OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the City of Jackson by the Clerk thereof, on

## THURSDAY EVENING

February 1, 1906.

At 7:30 o'clock p.m. for doing the official advertising and printing for the work of Jackson for one year from date of award of contract, in and by a weekly newspaper published in said City of Jackson, containing all advertising that may now be or may become necessary, when ordered.

The advertising shall be construed to mean the advertising and publication of all official reports, orders, ordinances, messages, resolutions, notices inviting proposals and all notices of every nature relating to city work, including the delinquent tax list and all advertising that may now be or may become necessary, when ordered.

All of the aforesaid advertisements and notices, except the headings and sub-headings, are to be printed in type not smaller in size than nonpareil: every ordinance, resolution, notice, advertisement, publication, etc., must have a foot note, giving the first date of the correct publication of the same, and the number of times that the same is to be published.

Bidders will estimate and state a price for each of the said work of advertising shall be performed, as herein specified, as follows:—

Per square of 234 ems, for first insertion.

Per square of 234 ems, for second insertion.

Per square of 234 ems, for third insertion.

Bidders will estimate and state a price for which they will perform the work and furnish the material for the same on the following printing, when ordered:

Letter Heads, not less than 12 lb. stock, in 500 lots.

Envelopes, No. 6 XXX, in 500 lots.

Envelopes, No. 10 XXX, in 500 lots.

Tax Receipts, personal property, per 100.

Tax Receipts, real property, per 100.

Street Tax Receipts, per 100.

Dog Tax Receipts, per 100.

Treasurer's Warrants, per 100.

License Receipts, per 100.

All stock used in blank work must not be lighter in weight than 10 lb. flat.

All receipts and warrants to be bound in books, perforated and numbered.

The newspaper to which the award of such advertising and printing is made shall be known and designated as the "official newspaper," and as such shall receive all the advertising and printing required by the City of Jackson.

All bids with alterations or erasures therein shall be rejected.

The Board reserves the right to reject any bid.

The above shall be published in the Amador Ledger for a period of two weeks.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, City Clerk of the City of Jackson.

First publication Jan. 12, 31 times.

## MINING NOTES.

Kennedy—One of the interesting features of the Kennedy mine is the tailings plant. This is operated by the company, and is quite an important source of revenue. Years ago it was customary for plants to catch the sulphurets from the tailings from the mill to be operated by outside parties, who were charged a small rental for the privilege. This was the practice at the Kennedy, the company in former years not deeming it worth while to bother with this business. Now however, many of the tailings plants are owned and worked as a part of the mine as it has been found a profitable undertaking. At the Kennedy a large galvanized iron building has been constructed, and in this 64 large tables are placed, over which the pulp from the mill flows, leaving



# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**  
Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 per cent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000  
Paid Up Capital and Reserve...350,500  
Assets.....1,917,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.  
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

## BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1905

Capital Stock : : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginochio  
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli  
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Alfonse Ginochio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 45 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County, you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

## Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST....Prop'r

Board and Lodging  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.  
Cosmopolitan Liquor Store  
JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.  
Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.  
Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

## VANDERPOOL THE HARNESS-MAKER

Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty.

## AN EDUCATION FOR \$50

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1906

The Stockton Business College will allow the SPECIAL RATE of \$50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

### NO EXTRAS

One charge for tuition admits pupils to any or all departments:  
Commercial,  
Teachers' Shorthand,  
Telegraphic,  
Penmanship

## THOROUGH COURSES in charge of Specialists

### BOARD AND LODGING at College Home

..\$13.00 PER MONTH..

Write today for information

## STOCKTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

## Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

RICHARD WEBB  
United States Commission  
JACKSON, CAL.

Will attend to Homestead and other claims, taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.  
Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Insurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

### SPEND TO SAVE PENNIES.

Court Records Show Thousands of Dollars Have Been Wasted to Win Small Amounts.

In the court records of a number of states may be found instances where a dispute over a few pennies cost a small fortune. Such is the temperance of many people that they would rather risk the loss of a thousand dollars in costs than pay five cents they did not owe, or thought they did not owe, which is much the same thing to a pugnacious man. In fact there is a case on record in a New England court where a suit was brought over a cent, while suits involving less than a dollar are not at all infrequent.

The baggage "smashers" on the railways are noted all the world over for their feats of destruction, and there are few travelers who have not suffered at their hands. Very few of them ever got any satisfaction for their damaged trunks. Among the exceptions, however, was a Mr. Jepson, a traveling representative of a big commercial house. When one of his sample cases was damaged he did not meekly forgive. He rose in his wrath, and laying his hand upon his heart and professing that he was actuated by pure public spirit, he one day sued one of the big companies for half a dollar, the cost of repairing a trunk damaged by the company's servants. His luggage had on several other occasions suffered much more severely.

Last year a man from Chicago, a certain Mr. Henderson, went to France for a summer holiday. The customs authorities there demanded eight francs duty on various things they found in his trunks and bags. Believing he knew better and that the utmost amount he could lawfully be called upon to pay was seven francs, he tendered that amount and flatly declined to pay more.

The customs officers therefore declined to pass his baggage, and gave the traveler the choice of re-embarking or leaving his luggage in their possession until a more liberal view of the case should overtake him and induce him to disburse the eight francs. He chose the latter alternative, went on to Paris, bought a new outfit and instituted an action against the customs authorities for damages for wrongful detention of his goods, whereby he was put to considerable trouble, annoyance and expense.

He lost the action in the first place, appealed, and got the judgment against him revised in his favor, whereupon the customs authorities took the case to a higher court and finally won, obtaining judgment justifying their action, and ordering that the eight francs, together with a further 6,000 francs (about \$1,150 more), costs of the various actions, should be paid forthwith, when the unsuccessful litigant would be repossessed of his baggage, for which he had refused to pay 20 cents.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Jackson Gold Mining and Milling Company.—Location of works and principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California. Notice is hereby given, that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of December, 1905, an assessment of three quarters of one cent per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in lawful money of the United States of America, to the secretary of said corporation, at its office in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of January, 1906, will be delinquent and be offered for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1906, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
A. GINOCCHIO,  
Secretary pro tem.  
Office: At Ginochio's store, Water street Jackson, Amador county, California.

### Notice of Foreclosure Sale by Sheriff.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the superior court of the county of Amador, state of California, on the 27th day of December, 1905, in a certain action entitled Richard Webb, plaintiff, against Mary Kennedy, John Doe and Richard Doe, defendants, wherein the above named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Mary Kennedy, one of defendants therein named, on the 23rd day of December, 1905, for the sum of three hundred dollars, interest, counsel fees and costs, amounting to the sum of ninety-eight and 08-100 dollars, which said decree was on the 23rd day of December, 1905, recorded in Judgment Book "4" and said court at page 58.

I am commanded to sell that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the townsite of the town of Lone, in the county of Amador, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows:—Beginning on the north side of Market street where it intersects Arroyo Seco street, and running thence west along the line of Market street one hundred feet to lot formerly owned by Reid; thence at right angles northerly along the line of said Reid's lot one hundred feet to lot owned by A. S. Putnam; thence at right angles easterly along the line of A. S. Putnam's lot one hundred feet to Arroyo Seco street; thence southerly along the line of Arroyo Seco street one hundred feet to place of beginning, same being designated on the official map of the town of Lone as lot No. 4. In block No. 30 as surveyed by J. L. Brown, county surveyor, in the year 1888.

Public notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 27th day of January 1906, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day in front of the Court House door of the county of Amador in the city of Jackson, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States of America.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1905.

T. K. NORMAN,  
Sheriff of the County of Amador, State of California.

### QUEER WAYS OF CHINAMEN

Some Customs of the Celestials That Are Different from Those of Other Races.

The ways of the Chinamen are very much different from those of any other nation, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. I will tell you a few of them:

When two or more friends meet they shake hands with themselves, not with their friends.

The man wears the dress and the woman wears the trousers.

In walking they never keep step.

At their meals they fill their mouths full and then begin talking.

If fruit or dessert of any kind is on the table, they eat that first.

The Chinamen has as many wives as he can afford to buy, and the more he pays for them the more he is looked up to.

A Chinaman always buys his wife, and if he has not the money to buy the one he wants he must buy a cheaper one.

A Chinaman never walks beside his wife or sweetheart; he walks in front and she follows him.

It takes a Chinaman about a week to get married.

A very common wedding present is a coffin.

If a Chinaman commits a crime for which his head is to be cut off he sometimes hires another Chinaman to take his place.

If a Chinaman commits a crime and gets away, they sometimes take his son or grandson, and he pays the penalty of his guilty forefathers.

I have no proof of the last two statements, but it is told by people who know that it is very commonly done.

China is a good place for a Chinaman. India is a good place for an Indian, Japan is all right for the Japs, and the Philippines is a good place for the Goo Goo, but there is one country that beats them all for me, where you don't have to be thinking whether the man behind you is going to stick a knife in your neck, and that country is—your country, my country, and God's country.

Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettles' Mkt.

## UNION HOUSE

Jackson, Amador Co.

Meals to Order at all Hours

—REGULAR MEALS 25 CTS—

Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month.

Frank Simcich - - - Prop

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

## AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

### TIED OUT.

There's many a wife sits in the growing shadows of an evening, knowing what it is to feel tied out; as if there was not another ounce of effort left in her. But if healthy she knows how sound her slumber will be and how refreshed the morning will find her. But it's another thing for the sick woman to feel tied out. Rest and sleep are no relief to her. She feels acutely the aching back and throbbing nerves. Sick women, hundreds of thousands of them, have been made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, cures inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I am pleased to inform you of the benefit I received from using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Elizabeth A. Oswald, of 45 Grant Street, Windsor, Essex County, Ontario, Canada. "Was quite discouraged when I wrote asking your advice, as the physicians here told me I could get no relief except by an operation. Suffered for four years from irregular and profuse menstrual discharges, and nervous headaches most of the time, and at times could hardly walk across the floor without a cane. I thank God there is such a remedy as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for suffering women. Before I had taken the first bottle the headaches had left me and it was not long before regularity was established and still continues. I have a finished house-cleaning which I never expected to be able to do again, and can truly say I never felt better than I do now. I gladly recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all who suffer from female troubles. It has cured me and made me stronger in every way. Neither my husband nor myself can say enough in its praise."

"The selfish seller who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good."

### TRICK OF LONDON BEGGARS

Hire Babes for Twelve Cents a Day—Excite Sympathy by Snatching Crusts from Gutters.

The records of the Mendicity society of London reveal numberless stories of suffering child life; they abound, too, in narratives of women beggars' ingenuity and degradation. By far the greatest number of women mendicants are to be found in the ranks of street vendors. The least possible quantity of goods suffices—a dozen bootlaces, two penny worth of matches, or a few sheets of paper. But there is another type of impostor who has not died out—the street singer with the borrowed child. A police officer in the East End said the other day that quite as easily as in bygone days children can be hired as "draws" for perambulating beggars. The prices charged vary, but a baby can be obtained for as little as 12 cents a day. There are other women, again, who use children out of arms to beg, and to compel them, weak and half famished, to tramp miles in their quest for charity. The fortune telling role is favored by some women beggars. By this means they become popular with domestic servants, and so are able to secure a good quantity of spoil. Perhaps the most ingenious device of all is the one adopted by a Spitalfields alien, who simply stares down in the gutter, and, detecting—or pretending to detect—a crust of bread, puts it into her mouth and appears to be eating it ravenously. This touching spectacle never fails, if it is properly "worked," to obtain a rich harvest.

### LEGEND LEADS TO FIND.

Interesting Archeological Discovery Results from Telling of Forgotten Indian Tale in California.

An Indian legend was recently the cause leading to an interesting archeological discovery in Shasta county, Cal. According to the legend, says Youth's Companion, a maiden of the Wintun tribe, while searching for water in a cavern known to the Indians as the Samwel, or Spirit-water cave, disappeared in a very deep well. Explorers working under the direction of Prof. J. C. Merriam, found at the farthest end of a grotto in this cave an oval pit-like opening, corresponding in appearance to the legendary well. With the aid of a rope ladder the bottom of the pit was reached. It was found to be the chimney of a large cavern, and directly under the opening lay the skeleton of a young woman. The cavern proved to be rich in the remains of various mammals including bears, cougars, and a large, extinct, goat-like animal. Some of the bones were covered with two or three inches of stalagmite.

### Orphaned American Children.

In many American households the child appears to be the property of the mother alone. The American father has unfortunately little to say about the training of his children. He disappears early in the morning before the child is out of the nursery and returns at night when the child is in bed. The mother goes with the children through life every step of the way. The father, on the other hand, works for his child with as great a devotion as any father in the world, but he permits his wife to take the place in the child's regard that should be partly his—London Pictorial Magazine.

### Methods of Old Rome.

No public man of to-day would dare, even if he had the power, to attempt to curry favor with the "masses" by providing them with free food and free entertainment for any selfish purpose. And the man in the street is much too learned in political economies to dream of pauperizing the man in the gutter by the dole of the casual copper.—Onlooker.

We have the specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

## STATE HOUSE HOTEL

107th & K STS.  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

American and European Plan  
Enlarged and modernized, 10 new up-to-date rooms with heat, hot and cold water, Elevator and Fire Escapes.  
One block from Central Park and place of amusement. Board & Room \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day.  
Free Bus. Wm. Land, Prop.

### BROWN GUN IS A WONDER.

Newly-Invented Fighting Machine Said to Have a Range of One Hundred Miles.

The inventor of the new American gun is a man named J. Hamilton Brown, though the work of constructing this particular six-inch experimental piece is in charge of Col. John M. Ingalls, retired U. S. A., an artist and high ranking reputation. Despite the incredulity of contemporary gun-builders, says a writer in Everybody's, Col. Ingalls and the officers with him assert that this six-inch gun will throw 30 miles a projectile weighing 100 pounds, which will pierce a six-inch steel target. A ten-inch gun of this construction, with a powder chamber of 14,250 cubic inches and using 350 pounds of smokeless powder, would hurl a 600-pound projectile a distance of 50 miles. Increasing this ratio, a 16-inch gun would have an extreme range of more than 100 miles, and equipped with such coast-defense rifles England and France could shell each other across the channel. The important new principle in the Brown gun is the winding of a tube of involute steel plates with polished steel wire, thus securing both longitudinal and circumferential strength. The gun is 313 inches long and weighs 20,000 pounds. On a forged-steel lining tube 34 flat steel sheets, one seventh of an inch in thickness and 208 inches in length, are laid in the same fashion that shingles are put on a roof, one under the other. But in this case they curl around the lining tube, fitting exactly and form the true tapering cylinder. On the outside of these plates is wound, back and forth, just as thread is wound on a spool, 21 miles of steel wire which is so tightly stretched by a special machine that every inch is tested to stand 2,500 pounds tension. There are seven layers of wound wire at the muzzle and 21 at the breech. On the outside of the wire, for a distance of 12 feet from the breech, is shrunk a forged steel jacket to cover the power chamber. It is believed that no possible powder pressure in explosion could burst this gun.

### CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. - - - Orders promptly delivered.

### FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP

Sutter Creek, Cal.

BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of sheet iron. Every description of mining and milling machinery made in the shop without cost. Newbery, blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, rolled and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

### UNITED STATES MAIL

Daily Stage Line

Between Jackson, Pine Grove and Volcano.

T. A. MARSINO - PROPRIETOR

Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m. Arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m., and at Volcano about 8:30 p. m. Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Defender every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Volcano daily at 4 a. m., arriving at Pine Grove at 5 a. m., and Jackson at 7 a. m. Makes through connection to or from San Francisco the same day.

Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.

FAIR—Jackson to Volcano \$1.50; Jackson to Pine Grove \$1.00. Round trip to Volcano \$2.50.

OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and Postoffice Pine Grove and Volcano.

### TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON

This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco continues to cure all Scenic and Venereal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, the result of self abuse, and the following symptoms: Sallow complexion, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, the weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over 40 years, and has treated about 100,000 cases of all the above diseases. He has a great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write.

DR. J. F. GIBBON, 629 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.

## AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

## HALL'S Hair Renewer

Why not stop this falling of your hair? At this rate you will soon be without any hair! Just remember that Hall's Hair Renewer stops falling hair, and makes hair grow.

MADE FROM SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Bread Divinely Fair and Featherly Light Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

## WM. J. NETTLE

Central Market

Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Fresh Fish Every Thursday and Friday

North Main Street Jackson, Cal.

G. X. WENDLING, President  
C. M. CROSS, Vice President,  
H. NATHAN, Secretary & Treas.

USE LUMBERMAN'S CODE AND TELECODE LONG AND LARGE TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

504 Merchant's Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO.  
Telephone:  
Private Exchange 279

WHOLESALE LUMBER PRODUCTS CO. (Incorporated)

Lumber Phone 59

Oregon Pine, Cedar and Redwood Lumber Rough or Worked

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER. Delivered to any destination desired.

NORTH MAIN STREET JACKSON, CAL.

## CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. - - - Orders promptly delivered.

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\$2.50 PER YEAR

### Ledger's Clubbing Rates

Ledger and Daily Call, one year.	\$ 9 00
Ledger and Weekly Call one year	3 20
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year	9 00
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year	3 60
Ledger and Weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean	2 50
Ledger and Cosmopolitan Magazine, one year	2 75
Ledger and McCall's Magazine, 1 year, including free pattern	2 50

The above Rates are Strictly In Advance.

## AMADOR BAKERY

When You Want Fresh BREAD

A. DAL PORTO & CO. PROPS.

We also keep a large stock of Staple and Fancy

### GROCERIES

Our Specialty—Fresh except Sun

## On Your Way EAST

On round trip tickets sold at one-way rate, be sure that you

## STOP

for a few days Portland to visit the interesting

## Lewis & Clark Exposition

The greatest railroad trip of the year. Wonderful scenery, latest cars and best service. Ask about low rate tickets East, sold on certain dates in August and September.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC

J. C. STORR, J. D. FISH, T. F. and P. Agent. STOCKTON, CAL.

## FORD & COFER

## PRACTICAL HORSESHOERS

MAIN STREET, JACKSON NEAR NATIONAL HOTEL

Particular attention paid to Interfering Stumbling, Over-reaching, Cross-Firing, Quarter Cracks, and all Imperfections of the Foot.

Buggy and Carriage Work Promptly Done.

Agents for Buggies, Carts and other vehicles at lowest prices.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

jan-17 TELEPHONE 401.

## DAILY STAGE LINE

BETWEEN JACKSON and EL DORADO

J. Steiner, Proprietor.

Leaves Jackson every morning at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 10:30 a. m.; leaves Plymouth at 1 p. m.; arrives at El Dorado 5 p. m.

Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m.; arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, Amador Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.

Prompt delivery of packages.

This line connects with passenger trains to and from Placerville.

THROUGH FARE - - - \$2.50  
Fifty pounds of baggage free.

## If You Want Good Health

DRINK NOTHING BUT

## Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST BEER IN THE WORLD

Made from pure Hops and Malt

## SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA.

Fine Sample Rooms. Commercial Travelers House

## Amador Hotel

—S. J. PEARCE, Proprietor—  
AMADOR CITY - - - CALIFORNIA

The most excellently appointed hostelry in Amador County.

—HOT AND COLD BATHS—  
A bar in connection supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

112 - RATES REASONABLE.

## AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR



THE OLDEST PAPER  
Has largest circulation  
Best advertising medium  
It pays the Business Man to  
Advertise in the Ledger.

# THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads  
Letter Heads, etc. printed at  
the Ledger for less than you  
can buy blank stock for else-  
where.

Envelopes, per 1000 - - \$3.00  
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50  
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JAN. 26, 1906.

## BANQUET WITHOUT MEAT.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY EATS A  
UNIQUE VEGETARIAN  
DINNER.

Absence of Meat not Noticed by the  
Guests. Analysis of Foods Made  
by Dr. Wiley, the Government  
Food Expert.

Few wealthy and socially prominent  
women share with Mrs. John B. Hen-  
derson, wife of the former United  
States Senator from Missouri, the dis-  
tinction of being a strict vegetarian  
and yet being able to entertain large  
dinner parties successfully without the  
use of any kind of meat.

Mrs. Henderson's home, Boundary  
Castle, in Washington, is one of the  
handsomest dwellings in the Capital  
and is fitted up in the most sumptuous

Mrs. Henderson's vegetarian dinners  
have always been a feature of her  
social program during the winter. The  
only plea against them is that diners  
seriously object to being defrauded,  
even if ever so skilfully, into believing  
they are eating meat, patties and cro-  
quettes, when, in fact, they are eating  
"just vegetables."

This particular dinner in honor of  
delegates to the food congress was  
voted a distinct success. Those who  
were included in Mrs. Henderson's in-  
vitations declared that had they not  
known the exact character of  
the dinner to which they sat down they  
would have been convinced that vari-  
ous dishes were the result of the study  
and ingenuity of Mrs. Henderson's  
famous chef who had utilized meat in a  
strange but most alluring manner.

Mrs. Henderson was formerly Miss  
Mary N. Foote, of New York, and is  
one of the most democratic and popu-  
lar hostesses in Washington.

## NOW COMES THE MOTOR BOOT.

Threatens the Popularity of the  
Motor Bicycle, the Automobile  
and the Motor Boat.

Gay Paris has just been startled by  
the apparition of a gigantic person  
"whizzing along the Champs Elysees  
at the rate of twenty-five miles an  
hour." He was not on horseback, ac-  
cording to the Washington Post,  
neither was he in an auto. He simply  
stood up straight on his own legs, and  
the only unusual thing connected with  
his appearance consisted of a pair of  
immense boots. He didn't walk. He  
never lifted either foot from the pave-  
ment. He simply carried himself erect  
and "fairly flew."

Subsequent inquiry developed sev-  
eral interesting facts. Fastened to the  
soles of the tall stranger's boots were  
tiny automobiles, with rubber tires  
eight inches in diameter, and in a belt  
worn about his waist were "accumu-  
lators" of one and a quarter horse-  
power, connected with the boots by  
means of wires. Thus equipped, the  
mysterious person sped along the ave-  
nue at the speed above stated, exciting  
wonder, admiration and alarm in about  
equal proportions.

### Seven-League Boots Not In It.

In other words, this astonishing but  
highly uncomfortable gentleman—Con-  
stantini is his name—appears to have  
invented the long-looked-for and much-  
feared "motor boot." As a matter of  
fact his device will enable the indi-  
vidual citizen to acquire a pair of boots  
by means of which he can chase along  
the boulevards of Paris or any other  
capital at a frightful rate of speed, and,  
as long as the "accumulators" hold out,  
make anywhere from six to thirty  
miles an hour. It is the much-desired  
consummation—the apparatus whereby  
we may pay a hundred calls during any  
afternoon, evade policemen, street  
cars, footpads, the carriages of the  
aristocracy, and the importunities of  
the very fleetest newspaper reporter.  
No more need to squander money on  
night-hawks, heretics, "copays," or even  
broughams and victorias. Put on your  
thrice seven league boots, light your  
cigarette, push the button, and away  
you go. The time is foreseen when  
our greatest statesmen will provide  
themselves with the Constantini boot  
and laugh at would-be interviewers.

Only one misgiving is nourished.  
There is always a fly in the ointment,  
a crumpled rose leaf on the couch of  
joy. Suppose, for instance, that Sec-  
retary Taft, or General Grosvenor, or

## LEAVE THEM INDIANS.

COMMISSIONER LEUPP OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS AGAINST HIGHER  
EDUCATION.

The Red Man is Original and Should  
not be Considered Merely White  
With a Dusky Skin—Highly Interest-  
ing Resort.

The Indian should be an Indian and  
nothing more.

So says Commissioner of Indian Af-  
fairs Francis E. Leupp in his annual  
report. He does not believe the Indian  
should be educated for higher profes-  
sions in the great colleges of the coun-  
try to the neglect of his sound and  
practical learning.

His report is, beyond any doubt, the  
most interesting one ever received  
from the Indian Office.

### Made-Over Indians Useless.

"The made-over Indian," he says, "is  
bound to be like the Navajo blanket,  
from which all the Navajo has been  
expurgated—neither one thing nor the  
other. I like the Indian for what is  
Indian in him. I want him to retain  
all his old contempt for hunger, thirst,  
cold and danger when he has anything  
to do. I love the spirit of manly in-  
dependence which moved a copper-  
colored sage once to beg that I would  
intercede with the Great Father and  
throttle a proposal to send rations to  
his people, because it would pauperize  
their young men and make them  
slaves to the whites."

Mr. Leupp declares that the common  
mistake of white men dealing with in-



COMMISSIONER F. E. LEUPP.

dians is that they proceed upon the  
idea that the red man is merely a white  
man with a dusky skin. Another mis-  
take is to class the Indian with the  
colored man.

### Lead Him Back.

Since he became Indian Commis-  
sioner Mr. Leupp has appointed in sev-  
eral of the schools a teacher who su-  
pervises the study of native music.  
The duties of this teacher are to lead  
the Indian back to the sublime and  
patriotic thoughts of his forefathers.

"The Indian is a natural warrior, a  
natural logician, a natural artist. We  
have room for all three in our highly  
organized social system. Let us not  
make the mistake, in the process of ab-  
sorbing them, of washing out of them  
whatever is distinctly Indian. Our ab-  
original brother brings, as his contri-  
bution to the common store of char-  
acter, a great deal which is admirable,  
and which needs only to be developed  
along the right line. Our proper work  
with him is improvement, not trans-  
formation."

## VANDERBILT'S NEW AUTO.

It is Planned to Make 150 Miles an  
Hour.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is having  
constructed secretly an automobile  
which he hopes will be the fastest ma-  
chine in the world. He is an automo-  
bile enthusiast and is determined with  
the aid of the wealth at his command to  
break the present record. The ma-  
chine which he is having built is esti-  
mated to be capable of developing 152  
miles an hour with 250 horsepower.  
Such speed is the equivalent of 218 feet  
for every clock tick; it means a mile  
in 23 2-5 seconds. The present mile  
record is 32 4-5 seconds made by H. L.  
Bowden, at Ormond Beach, Fla., last  
February.

Should Mr. Vanderbilt be able to at-  
tain such extraordinary speed with this  
automobile it will mean that it will go  
faster than anything in the world  
heretofore. The best time ever made  
on a railroad was a mile in 30 seconds;  
this was on the Plant System on a run  
from Fleming to Jacksonville, Florida,  
when five miles were covered at the  
rate of 120 miles per hour. Not only  
will it go faster than the speed ma-  
chines of to-day but the new automo-  
bile flyer promises to carry its driver  
faster than man has ever traveled be-  
fore in the world. In fact it is stated  
that even few birds could fly at such a  
pace.

### Cares for 1,000 Canaries.

Mrs. Sarah Noble, a widow, of Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio, feeds 1,000 canaries in  
her luxurious home in that city. Dur-  
ing one of her trips abroad many years  
ago she purchased and brought here  
the ancestors of these birds at a cost  
of \$1,000. They live in seventy large  
cages. It costs Mrs. Noble \$65 a year  
to feed her birds, and the most expen-  
sive heating and ventilating arrange-  
ments obtainable are provided for them.

### Roosevelt's Rifle.

The rifle which President Roosevelt  
used on his recent hunting trip has  
been received at Springfield (Mass.)  
Armory, extensive repairs being neces-  
sary as a result of rough usage. The  
rifle, which was made for President  
Roosevelt under the direction of Col-  
onel F. H. Phipps, commandant at the  
armory, is essentially a magazine army  
rifle, with slight changes from the regu-  
lation model to make it more suitable  
for sporting purposes.

## A HOLLAND AIRSHIP.

Inventor of Sub-Marine Boat is  
Working on One that Will Fly.

The report comes from New York  
that John P. Holland, the inventor of  
the submarine boat, is about to give  
to the public an invention of a flying  
machine said to be of as perfect a  
construction as the submarine bearing  
his name. Mr. Holland has been work-  
ing on flying machines for nearly  
twelve years, during which time four  
models have been constructed and de-  
stroyed on account of their imperfec-  
tions. He is now working on the fifth  
model, which he believes will be made  
to fly. This latter model weighs only  
thirty pounds. It is arranged to be  
strapped to the back of the person de-  
siring to soar in the air. There will  
be two vertical arms crossing at right  
angles with the axis and two pairs of  
wings; these are to vibrate in oppo-  
site directions. One pair of wings will  
be placed at the back of the head and  
the other pair near the waist. They  
are of light steel construction, weigh-  
ing about a pound each. In speaking  
of his invention, Mr. Holland said:

"Any man who walks three miles in  
an hour can easily fly the same distance  
in ten minutes with my invention and  
I do not consider that statement an  
exaggeration."

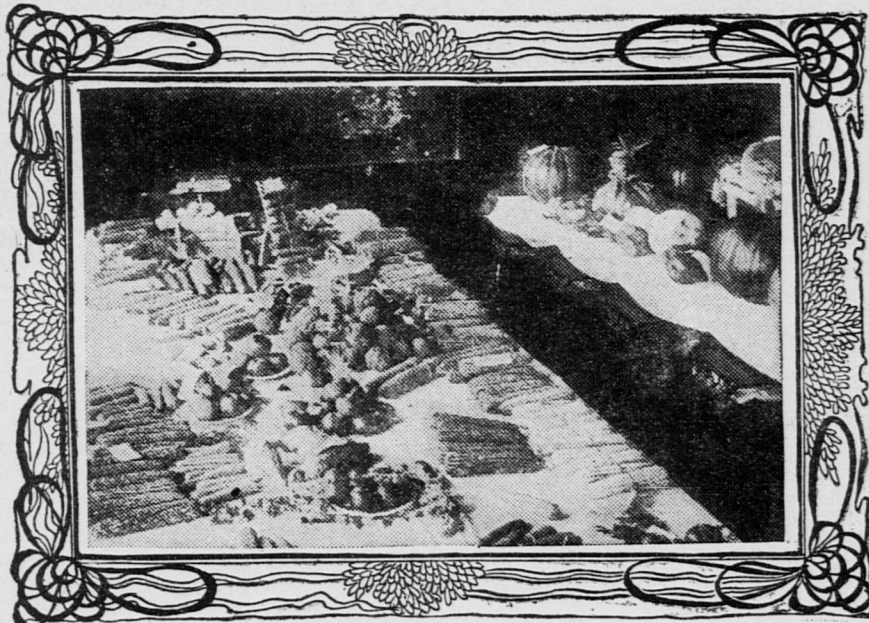
"I have taken birds as my pattern.  
With this machine men will be able  
to fly on the same principle as a bird  
flies. If a cog breaks or something  
else goes wrong, or if he becomes ex-  
hausted and the propelling ceases,  
there will be no danger, for he will be  
able to descend gently to the earth and  
land easily upon his feet."

Mr. Holland discounts the course  
taken by a number of flying machine  
experts who use a combination of bal-  
loon and aeroplane. This form, he be-  
lieves, will never become practical for  
aerial navigation because he considers  
the gas bag offers too much resistance  
to the air, and, on the other hand, be-  
lieves that flying machines and the  
aeroplane idea—the latter of the Lang-  
ley class—will be the real means of  
navigation of the air in the future. He  
expressed his belief that with the new  
Holland airship he will be able to fly  
from New York to Washington to at-  
tend the next presidential inaugura-  
tion and get back home the same  
night. It is his intention to make ex-  
periments with his machine next  
spring.

### Facts About Henry Hudson.

Why should an Englishman who re-  
ceived by baptism the name of Henry  
be dubbed Hendrik? For more than  
half a century Americans have been  
writing and saying "Hendrik Hudson."  
This habit, without a legitimate founda-  
tion, has been emphasized afresh re-  
cently in the "Hendrik Hudson Mem-  
orial Bridge" and the "Hendrik Hud-  
son Intercentenary Committee." The  
only excuse that can be offered for us-  
ing the Dutch equivalent is that Henry  
Hudson sailed under Dutch auspices on  
one of his four voyages of discovery.  
The Netherlands themselves knew him  
only as "Henry" Hudson.

In 1859 Henry C. Murphy, while at  
The Hague examining the old Dutch  
records for data referring to Hudson,  
found in the royal archives a Dutch  
copy of Hudson's contract with the di-  
rectors of the East India Company. The  
document was appended to a manu-  
script history of the company, pre-  
pared at its request by F. van Dam,  
the counsel of the company from 1652



VEGETABLES RAISED BY IOWA SCHOOL BOYS.

until his death in 1706. The copy opens  
thus:

"On the eighth day of January, in  
the year of Our Lord one thousand six  
hundred and nine, the Directors of the  
East India Company of the Chamber of  
Amsterdam, of the ten years reckoning,  
on the one part, and Mr. Henry Hud-  
son, Englishman, \* \* \* of the  
other part." Two of the signers were  
Dutchmen; the third, "Henry"  
Hudson. In both cases the name was  
spelled in plain English, "Henry."  
Hudson knew so little of the Dutch  
language that his conferences with the  
Hollanders were conducted through the  
medium of an interpreter.

No better time for correcting this  
absurd usage could be found than on  
the eve of the celebration of the anniv-  
versary of Hudson's voyage to this part  
of North America. Let the bridge to  
be named after the English explorer be  
the "Henry Hudson," or the "Hudson,"  
but not the "Hendrik" Hudson mem-  
orial bridge. The committee has al-  
ready dropped the "Hendrik" from its  
title and styled itself simply "The Hud-  
son Tercentenary Committee."

## BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION NEC-  
CESSARY TO KEEP BOYS ON  
THE FARM.

Problems of the Farm Solved by  
Thorough Training of the Young.  
School Gardens an Essential Ad-  
junct of the City School.

Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier  
Schoolmaster" was a romance of the  
type of common-school education  
which, a couple of generations ago,  
extended, with its natural variations,  
from one end of the Union to the other.  
"The little red brick school house"  
of the earlier days of the settlement  
of the Mississippi Valley was the prin-  
cipal factor in the elevation of the

many times more perplexing than  
those which troubled the pedagogues of  
our forefathers. In those days we had  
the great resources of an unbroken and  
an unsettled wilderness. The residents  
of Ohio and Kentucky were pioneers.  
Vast tracts of rich, but unbroken,  
wilderness stretched to the westward,  
affording opportunity for the making  
of thousands of new homes and beck-  
oning with alluring finger the sur-  
plus population of the Eastern States.  
The soil was rich and fruitful, the  
home market for agricultural products  
was good, and the crowded centers of  
the Old World sought eagerly for our  
surplus products. Such a thing as  
agricultural education was unknown.  
Mother Earth was fruitful from the  
stored-up fertility of the ages and  
needed but the ticking of the hoe to  
laugh abundant harvests.

The False Lights  
that Beckon the  
Farm Lad.



great middle class of Americans,  
which made of the nation a people of  
intelligent thinkers. They already  
possessed qualities of sturdy integrity  
and self-reliance which constituted  
them "good citizens," and their system  
of common-school education, sufficient  
at that time to meet all the demands of  
the country, elevated them as a whole  
into a body the superior of any "middle  
class" in the world, ready and  
able in any period of crisis to decide  
great public questions aright, and to  
do, with the courage of their convictions.  
Since that time what we call  
"higher education" has developed, and  
new systems and methods have sup-  
planted "The Hoosier Schoolmaster,"  
and the birch rod, identified with the

The farmer of to-day finds an en-  
tirely different situation and a strong  
and increasing competition. The vast  
wilderness has been settled, and  
through continual and often ignorant  
and ill-advised tillage, the soil has  
been depleted of its fertility. While  
agriculture has thus been retrograding  
and the competition continually grow-  
ing keener but little has been done to  
fit the farmer to cope with the chang-  
ing conditions. The average country  
boy to-day receives a much better edu-  
cation, viewed by present educational  
standards, than did his grand-father,  
yet it is along lines which help him  
but little to maintain his position in  
the country's development. He learns  
the very things which, instead of mak-  
ing him satisfied with the farm, im-  
pel him to leave it and seek occupation  
in the centers of population. The  
farm boy who receives a common-  
school or a high-school education natu-  
rally turns toward the place where he  
can best apply it. His schooling has  
not been such as would help him to  
farm better, to make more money on  
the farm or to make of farming an in-  
teresting employment. And so he goes  
to the city to utilize his special knowl-  
edge. The trend of the country-raised  
lad is irresistibly in that direction,  
while there is no equalizing current im-  
pelling the young people of the cities to  
fill his place in the country. And the  
city boy as he grows up and marries  
would like to have a home of his own  
on a piece of land, of course, but he  
knows only the trade or profession that  
he has learned. He knows nothing of  
farming and he would not know how  
to make a living from a piece of land  
if he had it. It has often been said  
that it is worse than useless to put  
the poor of the great cities out in the  
country, because they will not stay  
there. As a matter of fact, they can-  
not be expected to, for to them it is a  
strange and barren story. The experi-  
ence of the Salvation Army, however,  
as shown in its farm colonies in dif-  
ferent sections of the country, demon-

Continued on next page

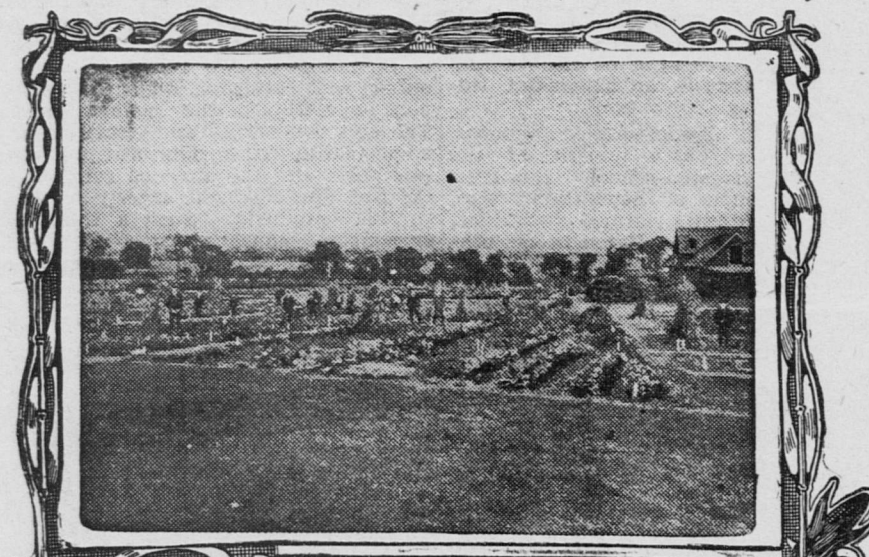
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All 3 Premiums for selling only 25 fast-selling articles at 10 cents each  
You should take advantage of this grand chance, other firms give only one premium, we give you three.  
BIG FUR SCARF, made of Baltic Seal, rich, very full, trimmed at the ends with six full tails; fastens with hook and chain.  
SOLID GOLD-FINISHED REGENT DIAMOND RING. To behold it on one's finger is to experience an overwhelming desire to own it.  
LADIES' HANDSOME BAG. Verystylish; fine imported leather; nickel-silver frame, furnished with Smelling Bottle and Mirror.  
REMEMBER! We give you all 3 Premiums for selling 25 fast-selling articles. You can earn them in one day. We trust you. Cost nothing to try. We take back all not sold. Send address, and we send you the articles postpaid; when sold, send us money you get, and we will send the Fur Scarf, Ring and Bag free. Get busy. Write to-day. Address TRUE BLUE CO., Dept. 450, BOSTON, MASS.



strates that men will go out from the cities and live on the land and make good citizens, when they are taught about the land after they get on it.

**Agricultural Education Needed.**  
Viewed from both standpoints, it is a demonstrated and unquestionable fact that American public schools need far more of practical agriculture, in their courses, than they now teach. In fact the majority of them do not teach agriculture, in any of its branches, at all. The teachers themselves, as they are graduated to-day, know nothing of the subject. Their educational system is in a rut from which it cannot be moved except by a strong popular demand, which in itself must come from an intelligent comprehension of the weak points of the system.

The problem is one for the serious consideration of our most far-seeing statesmen—the stemming of this centrifugal movement which is overcrowding our centers of industry where men work for day-wages, and which is steadily drawing from our rural com-



The Hartford Farm School.  
Their Own Crop.

munities where men own the land they live upon and obtain their sustenance from the soil.

Yet there is an undercurrent of quiet force at work, year by year becoming better organized and with broader power, whose tendency is to overcome this hurtful condition and stem the tide of immigration away from the land and into the already overcrowded centers. Industrial and agricultural schemes of education are finding footholds here and there, and nature study courses and school gardens, where children are taught to know something of the soil and plants and the real wonders of nature, are no longer scoffed at or looked upon as fads.

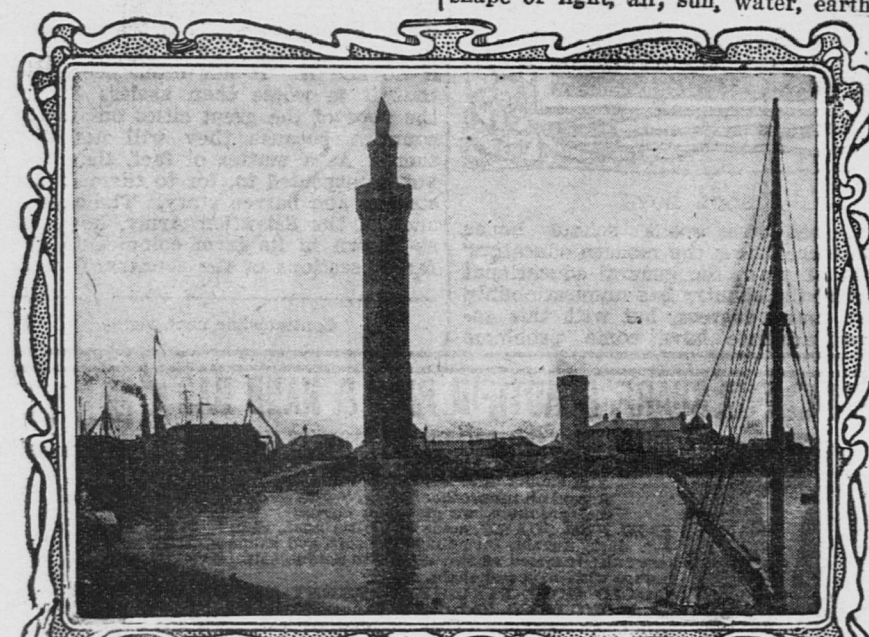
#### To Fit for Real Life.

This movement embraces the demand for the teaching of domestic science and both agriculture and manual training in all the public schools, so that children shall be taught to work with their hands and to force from the soil the greatest possible production, as they to-day learn in the public schools of France, Denmark and other of the older countries. The new movement maintains that every school should have a school garden, where every child should be intelligently taught to be a lover of nature and of the country and trained toward the land as a source of honorable livelihood, rather than away from it.

Some of the work of the Department of Agriculture shows the tremendous need which exists for farm training.

#### Need for Farm Teaching.

To be a successful farmer to-day means that a man must not be satisfied to plant and reap as his father did before him, but that he must study the conditions of his soil and climate, and if necessary discard as unprofitable the crops which have been raised in his locality from time immemorial and substitute those which scientific experiments have demonstrated are the greatest money makers; he must study the breeding of plants as he would the breeding of animals; he must learn how to fight and overcome the many insects and other enemies of his crops and live stock; in a word, he must devote as much hard study and thought to farming as he would to any other chosen trade or profession which he might elect to engage in, if he moved into a city community. No young man would expect to pass from the farm into the city and make even a bare living unless he felt himself specially



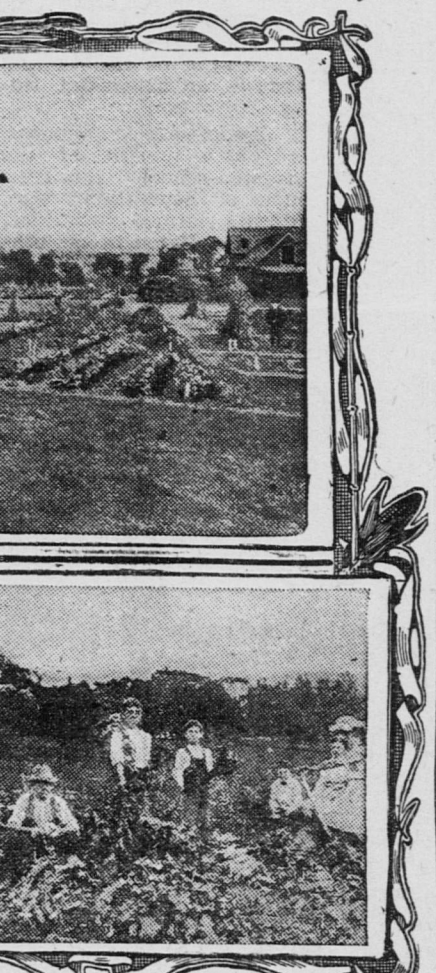
THE "NEW GRIMSBY" WITH ITS BIG LIGHTHOUSE.  
trained and educated to meet his city competitors. No more can the farmer of to-day expect to keep abreast of the procession unless he equips himself with a knowledge which will enable him to reap full harvest of the farm.

## OLD BRITISH FESTIVAL.

### Plow Monday, as Observed in Fourteenth Century at Grimsby, England.

#### Farmers and Townsfolk Gathered to Celebrate Bountiful Crops—Town Treasurer Paid Bills.

All old-time country people remember evenings at corn-husking, apple-paring and sugar-bolling. Not so long ago a husking bee was a great event, and boys and girls, old and young, gathered from far and near to sit on the floor of the barn, husk big ears of ripened corn for several hours, ending with a grand feast of pie, cake, hot coffee, cider, and all the other goodies of the farm cupboard. But in this country there are no definite and fixed festivals held in the fall of the year at harvest time. Thanksgiving is only a formal remembrance. In this we differ, and we have always dif-



The Hartford Farm School.  
Their Own Crop.

ferred, from our cousins across the sea. Five or six hundred years ago, the boys in the old town of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng., looked forward to Plow-Monday as eagerly as those of today anticipate Christmas. This feast was never overlooked. It meant wild excitement, a procession, a theatrical entertainment, usually out of doors on the broad docks, a church service with sermon, and a grand barbecue and feast extending far into the night. It was known as "Plough-Monday," or the giving of thanks for the harvest of crops. It came at the close of the Christmas holidays, was officially recognized, the Mayor of the town leading the procession, and his "brethren" following proudly. The day opened early and active. Crowds flocked into town. Shop-keepers opened wide and dispensed generous hospitality. Good cheer, good food, good ale, shone in all faces. The plough—a common farm implement—was decked with brilliant fabrics. The young people lined up along gaily colored ropes attached to the clevis. His Honor the Mayor, at the handles like a steamboat pilot, for it was often a chase like the wind, up street and down, pell mell. His official subordinates followed; then the people of the town, young and old; and the farmers from the neighboring country.

#### Like the Circus Parade.

They dragged the plough and the Mayor and all the old folks through the streets, singing, shouting, and begging from door to door for clothes, food, or whatever else was to be given away. Alms and presents were given for distribution among the poor. The company was led by a fool, or clown, a witch, several dancers, a fiddler, or several, called minstrels, and a strong man with a cart to carry the presents gathered on the way. When the procession had covered every street the plough was dragged into the church and placed before an altar. All hands then withdrew to a broad, open space, near the docks, when a play was held on an improvised stage. This play was called "Creation," and the company of performers consisted of priests, clerks, and others, who took the parts of God the Father, God the Son, the first woman, the first man, the serpent, the devil, Noah, Adam, and other historical and scriptural characters. This play was regarded as most sacred, and the great crowds witnessing it were duly impressed by its solemnity.

The details of the play are not given, but the idea of God's blessing in the shape of light, air, sun, water, earth,

and charged up to the municipal account) that prices of labor and food are many times higher now than in that time when trusts and combines were unknown. Actors were rated exceedingly low, as appears by the following entries:—

To the Minstrels.....	£ 8 4
To Noah and his wife.....	0 6 0
To Robt. Brown, playing God.....	0 0 6
To Jenkin Smith, playing Noah.....	0 1 0
To Noah's wife.....	0 0 8
Mechanics came a little higher:	
To the carver, mending the Trinity, making his crown and painting him.....	0 8 0
To the carpenter for making Noah's ship.....	5 8 0
An address from the rector was not costly:	
To Mr. Lewis, for a sermon.....	0 10 0
And this miscellany of services, religious, mechanical and mortuary, came dirt cheap:	
To five priests, six-penny bell by bell-man, and making a grave.....	0 1 10
Miscellaneous supplies were not costly:	
To straw for Noah and his child-rear.....	0 0 2
A pound of wax to set before the Trinity.....	0 0 10
A peck of barley.....	0 0 8
To sugar, cakes, wine, ale, etc., with the Mayor and his brethren.....	0 4 0
To six stone (84 pounds) of cheese.....	0 6 0
To 2 kegs of sturgeon.....	1 4 6
To four capons.....	0 6 6
To four geese.....	0 2 8
To four pigs.....	0 3 4
To three doz. and eight chickens.....	0 9 10
To a pound and a half of pepper.....	0 4 0
To 3 lambs with their appurtenances.....	0 10 0
To twenty-six stone (394 lbs.) of beef.....	1 14 8
To three quarters of mutton.....	0 4 6
They were not backward with the cup that cheers, as this will show:	
To six dozen of ale.....	2 2 0
To one kilderkin of beer.....	0 3 4
To one gallon of fine wine for the priests.....	0 4 6
To seven gallons and a bottle of claret.....	3 17 6
To 16 gallons of wine.....	0 18 8
And for one who would not waste his time on such flat mixtures:	
To one gallon of old rum.....	0 6 4
On the docks, where once the theatricals and the barbecue were held, now rises the great Tower of Grimsby, 200 feet high, serving as a landmark, and as a lighthouse to guide the storm-swept ships of Grimsby's great fishing fleets, into her safe harbor.	

#### New Philippine Governor.

It is reported that James F. Smith, a member of the Philippine Commission, is slated by the Administration to become Governor-General of the Philippines. Mr. Smith's career during the past four or five years has been remarkable in his extraordinary rise to occupy an important position under the Government. Before the Spanish-American War he was a young lawyer of no standing in San Francisco. It



#### THE CELEBRATED MCKINLEY PORTRAIT.

is believed that he hardly ever had a case worthy the name. When the war broke out he entered the volunteer army and rose rapidly to a high position. In August, 1898, when Manila fell, Mr. Smith was made Deputy Provost of the city. Then he became a member of the commission which met the agents of Aguinaldo at the beginning of the following year. Later he commanded the Island of Negros with much success, and ultimately the Department of the Visayas. This was but a stepping stone for him to a place on the bench, and later a promotion to a commissionership.

Mr. Smith has been successful as a member of the Philippine Commission, being in charge of the educational system now being established in the islands. He is close to Secretary Taft, understanding all of the Taft methods of dealing with Philippine problems. A rumor is current that were Secretary Taft to become President of the United States Smith would more than likely become Secretary of War.

#### West Point Religious.

The American Messenger, the organ of the Annual Tract Society, says, in an account of the annual presentation of Bibles to the graduating class at the United States Military Academy at West Point, that there is a strong religious atmosphere there, that nearly all the cadets are members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and that about half of them attend some twenty Bibles classes, conducted by leaders chosen from among themselves, who are in turn enrolled in a normal Bible class, taught by the chaplain.

## THE MCKINLEY PORTRAIT.

### PAINTING OF MARTYRED PRESIDENT HANGS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

#### Artist Murphy, Hitherto Unknown, Paints This Portrait Without a Sitting and from Photographs Only.

By Francis B. Gessner.

It is somewhat remarkable that the portrait of President McKinley that now hangs in the White House was painted by an humble and hitherto unknown artist in New York to whom the President never accorded a sitting. The lamented McKinley did pose for famous artists of Europe and the best portrait painters of our own country, yet it remained for Mr. William D. Murphy, of New York, to produce with the aid only of photographs the one portrait of McKinley most acceptable to the family and friends. More than that, it was considered the most desirable one to be hung on the historic walls of the White House.

Mr. Murphy has a modest little studio at 17 East Sixteenth street, New York, just off Union Square. He had achieved some local fame as a painting portrait painter, but had never dreamed of having a picture hung in the White House along with portraits done by the most famous artists of several generations. After the terrible tragedy at Buffalo, Mr. Murphy made a collection of the President's photographs, together with information as to coloring and aided by Mrs. Murphy, who is also an artist, produced a picture in pastel. When the picture was finished Mr. Murphy made efforts to have Abner McKinley, the brother of the President, see and criticize the work. Finally the artist had an interview with Colonel Wilbur C. Brown, Abner's business partner and who had been very close to the beloved Chief Executive. It was after much pleading that Colonel Brown consented to bring Abner to the studio. Neither had ever heard of Murphy. They had seen a hundred portraits of McKinley, good, bad and indifferent, and were themselves indifferent, the more so because they knew that this unknown artist had never been given a sitting. However, his pleadings were so earnest that they finally went to the studio. The picture was unveiled and the brother stood amazed and startled, as if the dead had suddenly come to life. Tears came to the eyes of Abner and the eyes of Colonel Brown. They gazed in silence for a time, and then the brother said, "That is the best portrait of dear Will that I have ever seen." Colonel Brown said the same, and both advised the artist to put the conception in oil and compete for the honor of having it hung in the White House. Mr. Murphy did so, aided by his wife, and it was chosen in preference to the hundred or more paintings

## REFORM IN LAW-MAKING.

### Ex-Attorney General Griggs an Advocate of Deliberate Legislation.

John W. Griggs, at one time Attorney General during the McKinley administration, where he achieved fame for his ability as an exponent of the law, and later one of the strongest members of The Hague tribunal, has lately been expounding to the people of New Jersey a doctrine of real reform. It is believed that he knows whereof he speaks, for hardly any man in that State's political life should know either the need for reform or the difficulties of achieving it better than he. Before President McKinley induced him to become a member of his Cabinet Mr. Griggs had earned his way to the head of the New Jersey bar, served as member of the General Assembly and State Senator, been elected president of the latter body, and met the responsibilities of the governorship. He recently spoke at a celebration on Forefathers' Day in Orange, and laid this law down mildly but clearly to the State politicians in the name of the decent men of the Commonwealth:

"Publicity, no backstair legislation; no passage of bills because some one has O K'd them beforehand; discussion of measures on the floor of the House; real reasons to the public given why measures are favored or proposed, and a return of the days when legislative bodies were debating societies and the public favored as much with reason for voting as with eloquence."

Mr. Griggs advocates reform in the enactment of State legislation when he says:

"Rarely is a bill read each of the three constitutional times, except by title. It passes in accordance with a decision made previously somewhere else. I do not say the influence is an improper one, but that influence was felt in the side rooms or on the back stairs before the fate of a measure was decided. This method is a repression of individuality, sinking rights into a mere expression of some one else's views or wishes."

Reports from New Jersey seem to show that legislation at Trenton is practically in the same condition as that which existed at Jefferson City before Governor Polk washed the Missouri capital clean. The policy advocated by Mr. Griggs has a tendency to break up the State "organization" for actual debate. The return of the legislatures to their old standing as deliberative bodies puts a premium on independent and personal individual strength and these qualities are the death of "organization."

#### My Pipe.

"When love grows cold, thy fire still warms me.  
When friends have fled, thy presence charms me.  
If thou art full, though purse be bare,  
I smoke and cast away my care."  
German Smoking Song.

The Yellowstone trout has been caught in the very act of going over Two Ocean Pass from the Pacific into the Atlantic drainage.

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### —THE— Angle Lamp

for lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas or electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method of lighting. This catalog tells how the special Angle burner and the shape of the glassware (see above illustration) give combustion so perfect that the Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low; why the lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas; the advantage of having the under-shield of other lamps done away with, also why the Angle Lamp burns 2/3 to 3/4 less oil than any other for the same amount of light. And then offers you a 30 Days Trial. And it does more—gives you the benefit of our ten years' experience with all lighting methods. Before you forget it—before you turn over this leaf—write for catalog "B," listing 25 varieties of The Angle Lamp from \$1.50 up. THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray St., New York.

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and spend from \$60 to \$600 of money and from 6 to 16 months of time to learn an antiquated system, full of superfluities, when the undersigned, who has had 31 years' practical experience as an accountant, will, for the small sum of \$3.00, qualify you your own home within 6 weeks' time to fill ANY position where a first-class book-keeper may be required or REFUND MONEY! Could you ask for anything fairer? Price (for book and "course"), \$3.00. Send for further particulars, or enclose \$3.00 in manner directed below, and you will "get your money's worth."

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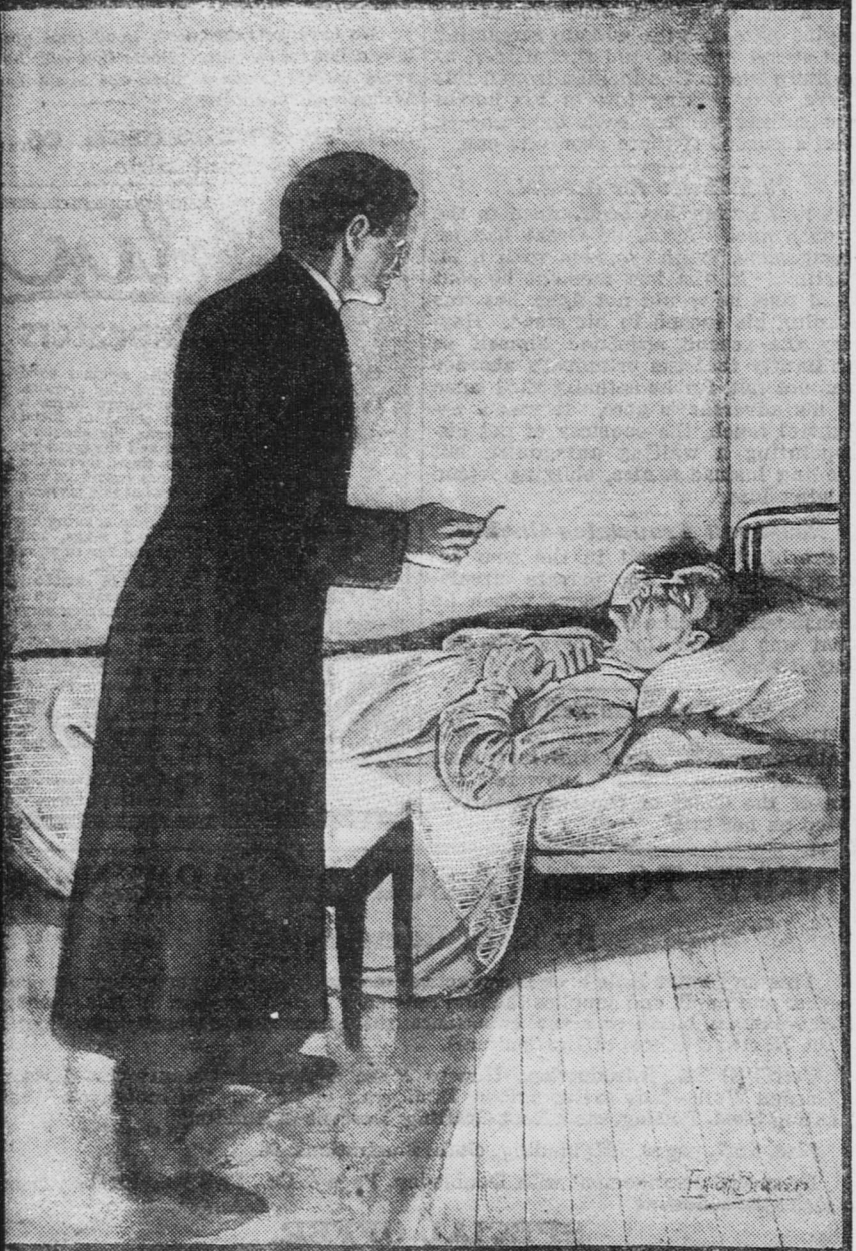
**J. H. GOODWIN**  
Room 436, 1215 Broadway, NEW YORK



# By the name of SLODDEN.

It was a darkish night with a stiff breeze blowing as I picked my way through those quiet streets that lie between Islington and Dalston. Just as I came to the corner of a street a strong puff of wind whipped off my new shiny hat as neat as need be and dropped it in an area. This was certainly a nuisance, but not without remedy. I rang at the area bell, once, twice, thrice, but got no answer. I sounded the lion's head knocker, once, twice, thrice, and got no answer. Then I looked up at the windows and saw a bill announcing "This House to Let," and noticed that the shutters were all tightly closed.

It was too dark to read the name of the agent and I was about to knock at the next door to learn where I could procure the key, when, to my astonishment, the door, as I happened to lean against it, moved slightly inwards. I gave a gentle push and walked boldly in. I groped my way down the kitchen stairs. I tried the kitchen door; it was locked and the key was gone. I felt about and found the back door leading to the area; it was locked and the key gone. My best plan seemed to be to pick the lock of the back door, if I could find an old nail or a bit of wire. So I crept upstairs to the back parlor and groped my hand along the mantel and window frames, but with no success. I had noticed under the kitchen door the glimmering of the light of a fire, and decided that the house must be inhabited. The next moment I stumbled against a wooden stretcher or bedstead. I put out my hand cautiously and laid it on a man's head. My tumble against the bedstead had disturbed the



"I SAW A MAN LYING ON A SMALL STRETCHER."

eeper and he called out: "Kitty, Kitty, I say, you ain't come back without him?" I stood perfectly still and held my breath. After considering a moment, I took a half-hearted step towards the door, when the man in bed called out in an excited voice: "That's my man's step! My Jack, is it you?" "I see, you wanted to surprise me, is you, Jack, ain't it?" He said these last words in such a beseeching tone, that I could not help answering: "Yes."

"Then where's Kitty?"

"I hope to see her presently," I said.

"Gone to the cook-shop to get something in honor of your arrival, Jack. Wonder what it will be. Maybe an eel with baked 'taters, or a plate of vory beef, or a dish of biled tripe and inlons; ah-h."

"You seem to like good eating," I ventured to say.

"Why, Jack, my boy, it's one of the pleasures I have left. Thank God my appetite's always good. And when mans lost the use of his limbs and n't see out of his eyes, he makes the best use of his stomach. I'd ask you to light a candle, Jack, but I'm half hamed for you to see what a battered old I've become. Twelve years ago, when you emigrated, you understand, Jack (he said this in a shy way), was as handsome and well grown as an as you'd wish to see, wasn't I, Jack?"

"You were."

"And now I'm a useless cripple."

"How did it happen?"

"What! you never got Kitty's letter, rected to Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land? And hasn't Kitty told you, coming along in the cab?"

"Not a word."

"Ah, poor girl, she didn't like to leave you. Well, the powder mill in which I was working blew up—they ostly do every five years—and blew e along with it; blew me up a good-looking, active chap, Jack, and dropped e down a miserable blind cripple."

"He said these last words his voice illed him and he shed tears."

"And how do you manage to live?"

"Well, Jack, the firm behaved very

the sake of recovering a seventeen-sixpenny hat I was meanly pretending to be some one else and that somebody a returned convict. But I could not bear to tell this poor, helpless fellow of the trick I had played him. He had set his heart on seeing his prodigal brother and would be so grieved, should I deceive him, that I determined to carry it through.

"What name do you suppose I've gone under, Bob, since I've got my freedom?" I asked.

"Not Slodden, Jack," answered the cripple anxiously; "never Slodden I should hope. Though you're a rich man now and I'm a poor one, still recollect the name of Slodden was an honest one 'till you went and tarnished it."

"No, Bob, I shouldn't dream of such a thing, I call myself Thompson."

"That's right, Jack, and a brother I shall always remain to you in feeling even if we go by different names. And say, Jack, what did you tell Kitty? She believes you was a bounty ticket. What did you say to her?"

"Bob, I'll tell you a little secret. I haven't seen Kitty."

"Why, you came home with her."

"No, I didn't."

"Then how did you find your way in?"

"The door was ajar."

"Why, Kitty never leaves the front door open."

"She did this once. I knocked and rang before I found it out, however."

"And I thought it was a run-away knock and ring. But where on earth is Kitty? Didn't you see her aboard the vessel?"

"No."

"Jack," he exclaimed suddenly, seizing my hand, "are you sure you are playing no trick on me? Remember I'm a poor helpless creature. Where is Kitty?"

"On my honor, I don't know."

"Hush," he said, "there's her foot-step coming up to the door. I would know it among a hundred, and she's alone."

These last three words made me decide what to do. As a heavy masculine-sounding foot came to the front door, I overset the candle as if by accident.

"There," said I, "my awkwardness has left us in the dark."

"So much the better, Jack," replied the cripple. "She's missed you down at the ship. We'll give her an agreeable surprise."

Somebody opened the street door with a latch key and advanced along the passage, but I stood still and said nothing. Presently a rather gruff female voice exclaimed, "Bob, Bob, are you asleep?"

"Asleep? Not a bit of it, my dear Kitty," replied the cripple, cheerily, "but wide awake and hungry as a hunter."

"Strike a light then. A pretty dance you've given me, Bob," she exclaimed. "There was no such name as Slodden aboard the ship."

"He came over under the name of Thompson."

"How do you know?"

"Because I've seen him."

"Where?"

"Here," he said, as he struck a match and relighted the candle. "Brother Jack at your service. Look at him, Kitty, and tell me what you think of him."

"Why, Bob," answered Mrs. Slodden, "you've always told me your brother Jack was such a rough fellow. I think he looks quite the gentleman. Welcome to Old England, Mr. Jack. Ours is but a poor place, but such as it is you're welcome to it."

I felt like a miserable humbug as my supposed sister-in-law put her hand, honest hand in mine, but what could I do? After a little general conversation, I said: "Can I speak to you alone for a few moments, Mrs. Slodden?"

"Certainly," replied the unsuspecting woman, treating me with immense respect. "Step down stairs in the kitchen, which is the only comfortable room in the house. And so my poor husband made shift to get up and let you in."

"Here I am at any rate," said I with a smile.

"And now what may you be wanting, Mr. Jack?"

"I just want you to unlock the area back-door. My hat blew off as I was coming around the corner of the street and has fallen down there."

"Oh, is that all," said Mrs. Slodden, feeling for her key. She was just in the act of inserting the key into the keyhole, when the sound of wheels was heard outside, followed by a thundering rapping at the street door.

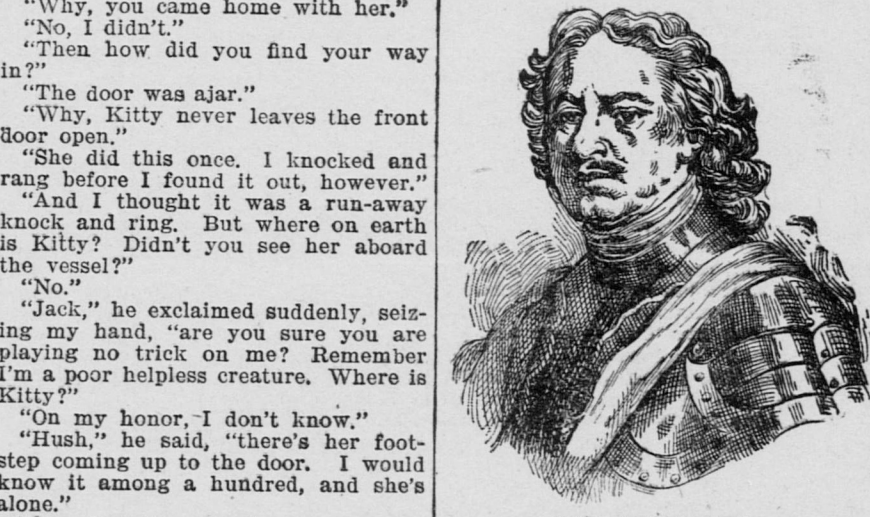
"Bless me, who can that be?" exclaimed Mrs. Slodden as she rushed upstairs, I following her with trembling steps, for I knew whose knock that arrival betokened.

"That's right," shouted a loud, jovial voice from the cab as the front door opened. "Give a harlestratic rapping, cabby, I'm a gentleman now, every inch of me."

"Name of Slodden," said the cabman, addressing my late sister-in-law. I waited to hear no more, but bare-headed as I was darted down the steps into the street. A nut-brown face, ornamented with a great shaggy yellow beard, was thrust from the cab window and a jolly voice roared forth, "Hello, Brother Bob."

I made no answer, but ran as fast as my legs could carry me. When I had placed a good half mile between myself and Mrs. Slodden, I fell into a walk and tied a handkerchief over my head, called a cab and was driven to my rooms.

It was many months before I could pass that house without feeling the cold shivers run down my spine, although it looked more deserted than ever. I was only too happy to forego all search for my new silk hat and for all I know it may yet be reposing in the area.



PETER THE GREAT.

within our own recollection, more than one of Russia's great ones has laid down his life, the victim to Nihilistic hatred, the "Great White Czar" of autocratic power and strength, or the "Little Father," of implied love, guidance and protection, both names and names only, falling before the cruel dynamite bomb and laying down his scepter under the call of death, even as the lowliest peasant of his mighty Empire.

Peter the Great, founded the great city of St Petersburg, but the best thing he did for his Empire, was to open its doors to western civilization, his ideas and plans living after him to fulfillment through his people, whom he had infused with his magnetic spirit. Catherine II, while intellectual, comprehensive in her plans, strong in her execution, and a wonderful diplomat, adding much to Russia's territory, was utterly devoid of conscience. She was succeeded by her son, Paul, who advanced the country to the rank of a first-class power, and under Alexander I, Russia held the balance of dominion in Europe.

Alexander I was followed by his son, Nicholas I, a stern despot, with an inordinate faith in Russian prowess. His over-confidence brought on the Crimean war, in which Russia was arrayed against Great Britain, France, Italy and Turkey, and which resulted in the success of the allied armies.

Alexander II liberated 23,000,000 serfs in 1861, but was assassinated by the Nihilists twenty years later, the present Czar, Nicholas II, coming to the throne November 1, 1894, and who can predict his successor. Who has the temerity to suggest that he shall have a successor to the absolute power, the autocratic dominion over his millions of people!

## ROMANCE OF A COAT.

### An Old Clothes Dealer Whose Kindly Act Netted Him Twenty-five Dollars.

The world is full of romance. There are persons who deny this, but there are persons who deny God and gravitation. Romance is not confined to novels and the hearts of girls. It crops out often in strange places and sometimes in austere natures. But it is not often that a romance is found in the pocket of a cast-off coat. However, this story proves it. The story comes from New York. A dealer in old clothes, assorting his collection of "has-been" raiment found in the pocket of a coat that had seen better days, a letter. It was sealed and addressed to a lady in an aristocratic part of the city far removed from the section of the city in which the old clothes man lived and worked. He laid the letter aside, thinking that some day when the spirit moved him and times were prosperous he would stamp and post it.

Perhaps it was several days later when he had occasion to call for a bundle of disowned apparel in a part of the town near the home of the addressee of the letter. He took the missive with him, called at the house, was brushed aside by the man at the door, but a lady emerging at that moment, he handed the letter to her. She tore it open in great haste and as she read it blushes reddened her face and a happy smile spread over her lips. She folded the letter, put it in her purse and handed the "old clo' man" a \$5 note. He felt that he had not only done a good deed but had been rewarded.

A week passed and a dapper, well-groomed man entered his shop. He said he was the original owner of the coat from which the letter had been recovered. He said that in the letter he had proposed marriage to the girl he loved and thought he mailed it. Receiving no reply he believed that he had been rejected and left the city. He had recently received an adorable reply from the young lady with an explanation as to how the letter had been delivered and the wedding day had been set. All this he thought was due to the "old clo' man." To the man who had rendered him such good service he handed a \$20 note.

The moral of this romance is "do a kindly act when you can." Another moral might be drawn from the incident, and this is: When you write an offer of marriage to the girl you love, be sure she gets the letter.

As unto the bow the cord is so unto the man is woman: Though she bends him, she obeys him. Though she draws him, yet she follows. Useless each without the other.—Hiawatha.

### HOUSE OF ROMANOFF.

How the Family of the Present Czar Got its Power.

The recent turmoil in Russian affairs brings to mind that Russian supremacy, like that of many other countries in the past, has been founded on the sand. The history of its rise and fall is that of other dynasties, and once more we are brought face to face with the fact that "the worm will turn," for history is fast repeating itself.

Chief Kuric was the first Russian ruler of any importance. He founded in 862 what afterwards became the Russian Empire. Its chiefs were called Grand Dukes until 1100, when the title of Czar was adopted. A little more than two hundred years later, the Tartan invasion of the dreaded Gengis Kahn laid Russia almost in waste, but Ivan the Great, conquering these Mongols, again restored Russian integrity.

The Russian rulers, up to the time of Peter the Great, generally died violent deaths, and in our own days, and

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## INSECT DEPREDACTIONS.

The Annual Loss Occasioned by Destructive Insects in the United States.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Farmers of the United States in addition to county, State and national taxes, probably pay a much heavier toll than they do to all three of the above. The tax collector in this latter case is one which is merciless and overbearing, paying no attention whatever to the necessities or obligations of the agriculturist each year, calling for his dues unremittably, and gloating over the misfortunes of his tenant. The tax collector in this case, however, is the insect. The losses resulting from the depredations of insects on all plant products of the soil, both in their growing and in their stored state, together with those on livestock, exceed the entire expenditures of the National Government, including the pension roll, and the maintenance of the army and the navy. Enormous as is the total value of all farm products of this country it often would be much greater were it not for the injurious work of insects. According to figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture the estimate is made that the total value of farm products during the last year amounted to \$5,000,000,000. The Bureau of Entomology, of the Department of Agriculture, being familiar with the work of the important insect pests, estimates the probable shortage due to insect damage at a minimum of 10 per cent., while in

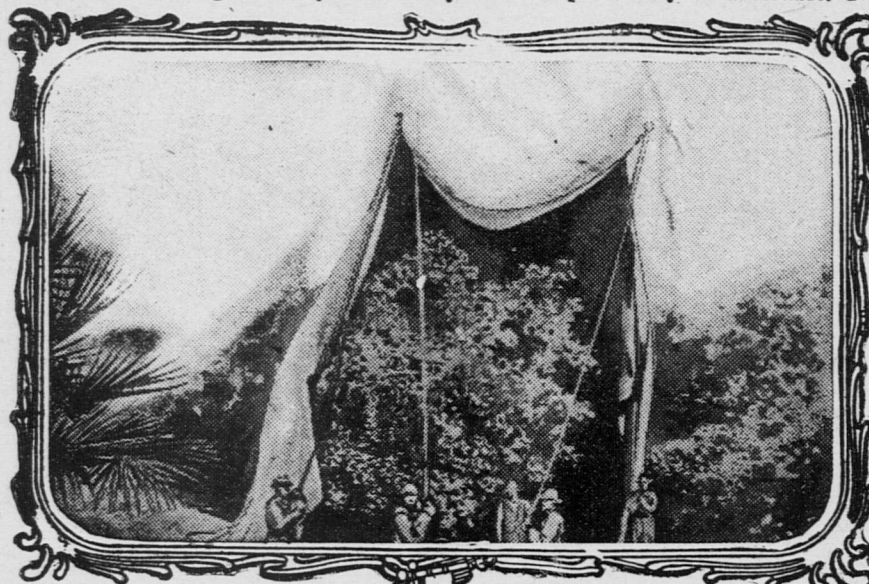
corn rootworm. The chinch worm causes depredations nearly as severe as the above mentioned insects, making another loss of \$20,000,000 annually. Every year the Department receives reports from different sections of the country describing injury to corn by such insects as billbugs, the various wireworms, cutworms, army worms,



THE CODLING MOTH. (Magnified)

stalk-borers, various species of locusts or grasshoppers, corn plant lice and other insects. This undoubtedly causes a loss of an additional \$20,000,000, or with a total annual loss to the corn crop of \$80,000,000.

Of a large number of insects which depredate wheat crops, the three important species are the Hessian fly, the chinch bug and the grain plant louse. While the chinch bug is notably a wheat pest, its damage to other cereals and varied crops is very considerable. The



PREPARING TO FUMIGATE AN ORANGE TREE.

years of excessive insect damage the shortage may amount to 50 per cent. The annual shortage of 10 per cent. is a low estimate, which is more often exceeded than fallen below, and indicates at current farm prices a money loss of \$500,000,000—the minimum yearly tax which insects lay on the products of the farm. This estimate, however, does not include the damage caused to farm products in storage, such as cereals and forage crops and to natural forests and forest products, assigning at least \$100,000,000 to each of these two items. The total annual tax then chargeable to insects is \$700,000,000 annually.

The item of loss from insect damage not only includes the actual destruction or injury to crops, but the estimate must also include a very important item—the amount of money devoted to insect control. This amounts to a very considerable percentage of the value of the crop in the case of orchard fruits, truck crops and such field crops as cotton and tobacco. For instance in estimating the losses due to the codling moth it has been shown by figures of the Department of Agriculture that over \$8,000,000 a year is expended in spraying apple trees, allowing a cost of only 5 cents per tree. The cost of gassing and spraying citrus fruit trees ranges from 5 cents to \$1.50 per tree. Another source of loss is that occasioned by a diminution of certain crops such as wheat or cotton.

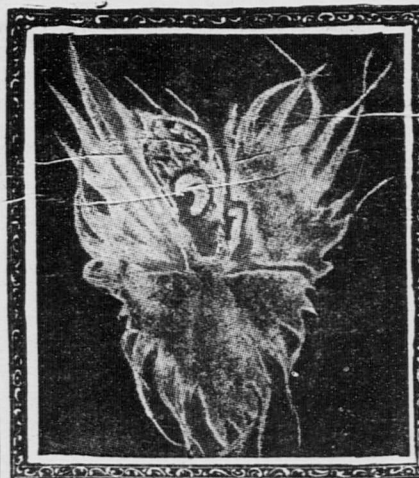


THE HESSIAN FLY. (Magnified)

Shortage may so increase values as to occasion the shutting down of mills. A shortage of a finished product such as flour, cotton or fabrics, may mean a corresponding loss to transportation companies and to shippers. In other words shortage in an important product starts a train of losses to the end of the chapter, the total amount of which is quite beyond calculation or estimate.

### Cereals Damaged Most.

The cereals suffer most from insect damage, the yearly amount of loss aggregating \$200,000,000. The leading cereal crop of the United States, of course, is king corn, with a value last year of \$1,216,000,000. While corn is less subject to insect damage and wheat next, the most important cereal, which is the corn product, would be considerably greater were it not for important insect pests. The corn rootworm causes an annual average loss of at least 2 per cent. of the crop or some \$20,000,000. The next most important insect pest of this cereal is the bollworm or earworm. This insect, according to the Bureau of Entomology, probably attacks from 90 to 100 per cent. of the ears of sweet corn throughout the country and the damage caused by this pest is probably nearly as great as that caused by the



COTTON BUD ATTACKED BY BOLL WORM.

often almost utterly destroy the trees, as in the case of the black locust, to leaf defoliators and many other varieties of depredating insects.

### Cattle the Prey of Insects.

The losses due to biting and parasitic insects of cattle are considerable.

The principal culprits are the ox-warble, and various biting flies and ticks. Horses, sheep and other farm animals are subject to attacks of similar parasites and other insect enemies. If all these be considered including, for example, the buffalo gnats, often very destructive in the South, the many gadflies, botflies, the screw-worm fly, and such parasites as the ticks and lice, a heavy percentage of loss must be reckoned. A conservative estimate of the Department of Agriculture of these losses is \$175,000,000 a year.

### Stored Products Preyed Upon.

While mention has been made of the damage done to vegetable products during the growing and maturing season, these crops after they have run the gauntlet of insect enemies during their entire period of growth, are still subject to the inroads of insect depredators while in storage on the farm, in elevators and mills, or again while in transit especially in the case of long shipments by sea. Food products in the kitchen and house-storeroom suffer from insect damage. Animal products are attacked by larder beetles, etc., fruits by various fruit and vinegar flies and the weevils and house-fly furnishings by beetles, moths, silver fish, etc. Cured tobacco is especially subject to insect attacks and damage, the most important source of injury being a minute insect known as the cigarette beetle which not only eats into cigarettes but all other forms of cured tobacco. While an estimate of \$100,000,000 a year is placed upon the damage done to the store products, this does not include the destruction to products in the household or to tobacco.

A very considerable item which might be chargeable to insects and yet which cannot be estimated is that of preventing insect damage. No one can estimate how much is expended on wire screens for the household to prevent the ingress of flies, mosquitoes and moths, nor can an estimate be placed upon the amount of money expended to eradicate mosquitoes, but it is believed that the estimate of \$700,000,000 made by the officials of the Department of Agriculture is far below the actual annual loss. The problem the economic entomologist of the future must solve is the lessening or prevention of this loss.

### A Seedless Persimmon.

The latest sensation in the seedless fruit line reported at Washington is a seedless persimmon. The officials of the Department of Agriculture the other day received a visit from Mr. John H. Drury, who brought with him a specimen of seedless native persimmons from his place near the national capital.

The general impression is that the seedless persimmon is either non-existent or nearly so in this country. A seedless variety of this fall luxury is not, however, a new thing, but, on the other hand, a number of trees are scattered throughout the South bearing seedless persimmons. Seedless specimens are occasionally found in the big Japanese variety and they are rather rare and the flavor is nothing to be compared to the native sort.

A number of instances are known by the officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry of solitary persimmon trees bearing seedless fruit, but when pollen from other persimmon trees in the neighborhood is brought in contact with the flowers of the seedless sort the resultant fruit will be full of seed.

The fruit brought to the Department of Agriculture by Mr. Drury proves to be a little smaller than the average native persimmon. The specimens when cut across were absolutely seedless and while the fruit was comparatively small it had really more meat

## ECONOMY IN BUYING MEATS.

Cheaper Cuts, Well Cooked, Equal to Most Expensive in Flavor and Nutritive Quality.

By Ida Finney.

"Roasts are bought, good ones, and after one meal the bone and the rest of the meat is thrown away. I don't know whether women are too lazy, or whether they actually don't know how to make the soups which they could make out of so little. See the German women. They can make you a meal that is good out of a scrap of meat, and two or three cents' worth of vegetables. But American women, the most of them, don't know how, and they don't seem to learn. For instance, take a chuck piece of beef or a cut of the lower round, and if a young housekeeper only thought so she could make some good dishes out of it that her husband would enjoy eating, and praise, too. A good stew cooked slowly in the oven; a pot roast; beef a la mode, or a meat pie; and especially good, nourishing soups. But they think they must have steaks and roasts—the best cuts—and if not those they resort to canned meats. We're here to sell meat, only I do hate to see people throwing their money away."

The butcher was a thrifty German, and knew what economy meant. The truth of his statement is proven every day in the big markets. Steaks and roasts, roasts and steaks—these are the standbys. And if, by chance, the cheaper cuts of meat are suggested, oftentimes the reply will be: "Oh, but my family likes only the best cuts."

I always feel sorry for the housekeeper who speaks thus, feeling sure she is ignorant of the nutritive value and delicate flavor of the "cheap cuts" when properly cooked. And the unfortunate fact is that many housekeepers leave this important matter to the ignorant and unskillful servant.

Happening into the kitchen of a friend at four o'clock one afternoon I saw the negro cook drop a piece of meat, evidently intended for a stew, into a kettle of cold water and light the gas under it. "Pearl, what are you doing," I asked.

"Putting de meat on fo dinner. It's a little late, but Ill boil it hard and maybe it'll git done by six o'clock. Howsomever, dey's got to eat it, for we ain't got nothin' else."

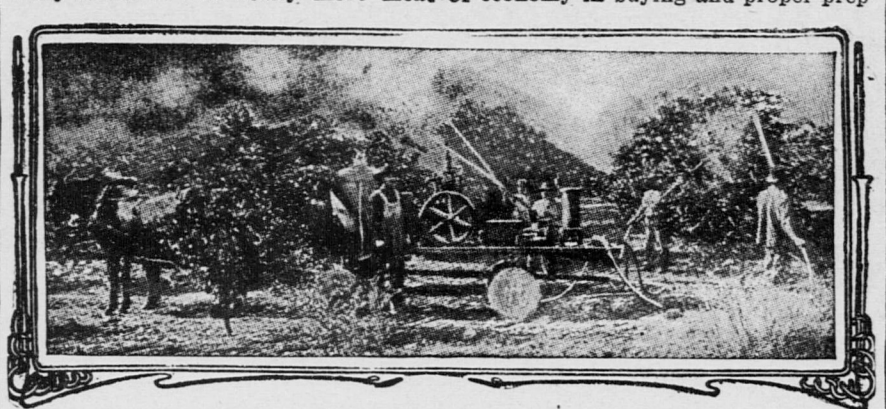
Here was a good piece of beef, a rather expensive cut, too, utterly ruined by the cooking. The cold water drew out the juices and the rapid boiling hardened the fibers, with the result that the finished product was not fit to put in any human stomach. And it should have been such an appetizing and thoroughly satisfying dinner. Both the mistress and the maid were ignorant and indifferent concerning the question of the daily food for the family.

### Didn't Know a "Pot Roast"

To a neighbor complaining of the size of the meat bills was suggested the plan of buying cheaper cuts. A "pot roast" was suggested as a substitute for the expensive "prime ribs." "Why, what is a pot roast?" she asked. And that little woman, with a husband on a moderate salary, was trying to run the house. She was about as well fitted for the work, as far as knowledge and skill were concerned, as a child ten years old. And the pity of it was that the husband was straining every nerve and working overtime to make the money to keep things going.

A little knowledge; a little skill. Will save the stomach and fill the bill.

If the courses in cookery in the public schools of to-day succeed in teaching the girls that much needed lesson of economy in buying and proper preparation



GASOLINE SPRAYING OUTFIT.

in it than the bigger seed-bearing varieties.

It is understood that the Department of Agriculture will keep watch on the Drury persimmon tree and at the right season endeavor to make some grafts of the seedless buds upon other stock and try to breed a race of seedless persimmons.

### THE ARTIFICIAL LIFE.

Consists in Part in Eating Adulterated and Injurious Foods.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts has had chemical analyses made of prepared foods and the report of the Board shows what we really eat in the course of everyday life. When we use pepper, we also get ground nutshell and fruit stones with a little pepper mixed in. Mustard consists chiefly of wheat flour and turmeric, this latter is an East Indian saffron colored root with an acrid and pungent taste. When we use lime juice we get a little of the juice with 40 to 63 per cent. water, the whole preserved with sulphurous, salicylic or benzoic acid. Ale is preserved with salicylic acid, also porter and likewise beer; "pure Vermont" maple syrup is nothing more than cane syrup. Canned clams are preserved with boric acid.

While this revelation of the Massachusetts authorities is something awful to contemplate, yet we are staggered by a further report of the Board which shows that an enterprising chemist has discovered that the odor of spoiled eggs can be neutralized through the addition of formaldehyde. Since this discovery a number of establishments have entered into the business of collecting bad eggs, treating them with formaldehyde and selling the mixture to bakers, who use it in cake and other foods sold to the public. While the addition of formaldehyde utterly destroys any bad odor, the process renders the eggs extremely hurtful to the human system. Formerly the mixture of bad eggs was sold to leather manufacturers, but since this latter discovery the price of mixed eggs has risen from 10 cents per case to more than a dollar.

### A Woman's Beautiful Memorial.

A beautiful memorial to a noble woman will be maintained henceforth in the little city of Pasadena, Cal., the home of the late Helen Peabody, founder of the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. Miss Peabody, who died recently, provided in her will that her Pasadena residence, one of the loveliest in that lovely town,



TREE PROPERLY Banded TO RESIST CODLING MOTH.

should be used henceforth as a "resting place for weary Christians, either from the home or foreign field, and is to be called the House of Rest." For its maintenance about \$8,000 has been set aside. Miss Peabody willed all her other property for the advancement of missions under the Presbyterian Church.



### THE FIRE ENGINE DRIVER.

There May be Better Drivers on Earth, but if There Are, Where Are They?

Is there a better driver in the world than the man who drives the fire engine? If there is, he is yet to be discovered.

Here was an engine coming along a cross street, to turn up an interesting avenue. Under the edge of the rounded-off corner where the machine was to turn there was a sewer opening, with the street pavement sloping down smoothly toward it all around from the higher general level of the street.

If the driver, coming as he was at a dead gallop, should make a broad turn around this corner, out where the street was level, the engine would swing more or less, thus checking the horses' speed, and there would be a second or two lost before they could get the load straightened and get under full headway with it once more, up the avenue. But if the driver could make that corner with the two wheels on the inner side of the curve down in that sloping depression leading to the sewer opening close by the curb, and the two outside wheels on the higher level nearer the middle of the street, the higher level here would be for the engine what the banked up outer rail is for the locomotive rounding a curve, making it so he wouldn't lose an inch. And that's the way he did make it.

Before he knew it a man who had been standing at the edge of this corner, waiting to see the engine go by, saw it so near to him and pushing in so close to him that he could have touched it. The driver, aloft in his high seat leaning inwards as he was, too, actually hanging over him as the engine passed, with whistle screaming and steam hissing, and that driver, as he flung 'em in this fashion 'round this curve, was talking loud to his horses and calling on 'em each by name—a man absorbed if there ever was one.

### Substitute for a Duel.

A new humor has been added to the French duel. A. M. de Groze had an engagement with swords with a M. Carillot. At the last moment he sent word that he would not fight, but was sending his second in his stead. Happily the second acquitted himself so brilliantly that the principal's absence was not felt, for he actually shed some of his adversary's gore. It was a delightful touch, the courtesy of not disappointing a waiting antagonist, but sending instead a nice, obliging friend to pink him.

### Roosevelt Translates Gaelic.

President Roosevelt in the near future may publish for private circulation a book of Irish poems which he translated from the Gaelic. The President was taught Gaelic by James Jeffrey Roche.

### An O'er True Tale.

"Does anyone know how to make a Maltese cross?" asked the instructor in architecture. "Yes," answered the son of the Chief of the Naval Board, "Step on her tail."

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